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# Southern Planter

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

Practical and Progressive Agriculture, Horticulture,  
Trucking, Live Stock and the Fireside.

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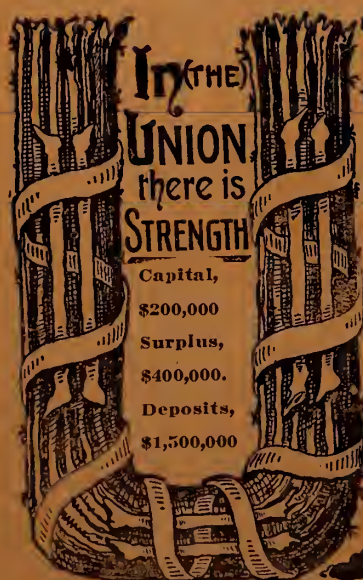
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DEVOTED TO

PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,  
TRUCKING, LIVE STOCK AND THE FIRESIDE.

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Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts.—XENOPHON.

Tillage and pasturage are the two breasts of the State.—SULLY.

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70th Year.

RICHMOND, VA., APRIL, 1909.

No. 4.

## Farm Management.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Before we discuss the question of the work to be done this month and the best way to do it, in order to secure satisfactory results we may be pardoned if we mention a personal matter. With this issue of the Southern Planter we complete twenty years' work upon the Journal as Editor. During the whole of that time we have never been prevented by sickness or any other cause from personally writing and supervising the contents of every issue and giving to it the best of our endeavors to make it of value to the farmers of the South. For this continued good health and ability to discharge the duty we undertook twenty years ago we are deeply grateful to the Giver of all things. What a change has come over the position of the Journal in that time! When we took up the work we had only about five hundred subscribers upon our list, and, with the extra sample copies issued, did not reach more probably than one thousand or one thousand five hundred of the farmers of this and the adjoining States. To-day we have over twenty thousand subscribers, and each issue is probably read by more than fifty thousand of our farmers. Then our advertising columns did not exceed some six or eight pages at the outside, and little of this was pertaining to live stock or poultry, and we had great difficulty to induce advertisers to patronize the Journal, as they said it did not pay them as Southern farmers were too poor to buy anything. Now we rarely send out an issue which does not contain from sixty-four to seventy pages of advertising, and last month the issue contained ninety-four pages of advertising—a larger number of lines of advertising than was ever before published in any single issue of an agricultural journal in this country, and which was largely devoted to live stock, poultry and agricultural implements. Nearly all these advertisers are regular patrons of the Journal and therefore convinced of its value as an advertising medium and thus bear eloquent testimony to the ability of Southern farmers to buy. How far the work we have done on the Journal in the twenty years has led to this improved

financial condition of our farmers is not for us to say. We hope, however, that without being thought egotistical we may claim for The Planter that it has had some part in the bringing about of this improved condition of our farmers and their farms. We can say that for the increased popularity of the Journal and for the patronage which we are receiving from advertisers we are deeply grateful and will endeavor to show this by doing all in our power to continue to make it a Journal of which Southern farmers may be proud and, as the result of its teaching, may make them still more prosperous.

Since writing the article "Work for the Month" in our March issue, the weather has been almost ideal early spring weather, indeed, in the past twenty years we do not recall one single month of March which has been so favorable for farmers to make progress with the work of preparing the land for the crops. As a result of this, we hear from all over the South Atlantic Coast States that work is more forward than almost ever before at this time of the year. The temptation in such a condition of things will be for farmers to start the sowing and planting of crops too soon. We would strongly urge that they "make haste slowly" in this matter of planting. We are certain yet to have some cold weather, maybe some severe weather, and planted crops caught by this may be severely injured; in fact, may be ruined: The land is not yet warm, and to put anything but oats (and it is too late to seed this crop now, except in the mountain sections) and grass into cold land, is to run great risk of having to reseed later.

The reports we receive as to the condition of the wheat and winter oat crops in the South are most favorable. Little or no damage has been done by winter killing, and the plants are vigorous and healthy and growth much more advanced than usual at this season of the year. We are not as yet in receipt of reports as to the condition of the winter sown wheat in the West and North of us and we are not therefore able to say anything definite on the subject. Judging, however, from such scattered reports

as we find in our Western and Northern Exchanges we expect to see a generally favorable condition reported by the National Department. The market price of wheat has continued to advance steadily since the year came in and it stands now at a higher figure than at any time since 1904. The European demand has called for a considerable increase in the exports, which in 1908 were in excess of 100,000,000 bushels, and the effect of this demand has been to reduce the wheat on hand in this country at this time to about 10,000,000 bushels below the average for the past ten years. We look like going into the new crop year with a very small surplus to meet our greatly increased demands. The European demand from this time on will be met by the Argentine, Australia and Indian crops, which promise an ample supply. The price of corn has kept high, and the demand for home consumption good. As a result of this the export demand has been small. We have only sent out of this country 37,577,717 bushels of corn during 1908 as compared with 102,518,817 bushels shipped out in 1906. It would seem that with respect to both wheat and corn the demand of the population of the country is fast reaching the point where we shall have no surplus to export unless there be a great increase in production over the average crops of the past few years. The outlook seems good for a continuance of profitable prices on these staples.

The principal work to which the efforts of all farmers should be directed this month is the preparation of the land for the planting of the corn, cotton and tobacco crops. In the Northern section of the States and sections of this State where cotton is grown, the land should already have been plowed and every effort should now be made to bring the soil into a fine seed bed as quickly as possible. The use of the disc harrow, spike tooth harrow and roller should be as continuous as the weather will permit, so as to effect a complete breaking of the soil into as fine a condition as possible and then the consolidation of the sub-surface soil into such a compact condition as will best serve to retain and bring up moisture from the subsoil, as the crop needs it. This continuous working of the soil will areate and warm it, and make it a fit bed into which to place the seed under the best conditions for quick germination and rapid root growth. In the past not one-half the work essential for the production of heavy yields of cotton has been put upon the land, and hence the low average production per acre. Without this perfect preparation of the land, no application of manure or fertilizer can have its due effect. Far better and more profitable to perfectly prepare and fertilize one acre than to imperfectly prepare and fully fertilize two acres. Wherever a crimson clover sod has been, or can be plowed down with this perfect preparation of the soil afterwards, and the application of the mineral fertilizers, acid phosphate and potash, at the rate of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of Kainit to the acre, a greatly increased yield can be surely reckoned upon. Where a clover sod or a pea fallow has not been turned down, then it will be necessary to use a nitrogenous fertilizer as well as the mineral fertilizers, to secure the best return. Num-

erous and carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated that on land of average fertility such an amount of fertilizer should be used as will supply fifty pounds of phosphoric acid, fifteen pounds of potash, and twenty pounds of nitrogen to the acre. This can be supplied by mixing 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate, 600 pounds of cotton-seed meal, and 200 pounds of Kainit, to make a ton, and applying this at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. The usual application of 300 or 400 pounds to the acre of 2-8-2 falls far short of supplying the needs of the crop. The importance of an early planting of the cotton crop cannot be too strongly insisted upon, especially in sections where the boll weevil has been found. It is practically the only means of warding off damage from that pest. Even where this pest has not yet made its appearance early planting is advisable, as the pest is gradually working its way northward and there is no knowing how soon it may make its appearance in the Northern section of the cotton fields. The importance of careful selection of the seed to be planted has been so fully demonstrated that there should be no necessity to enforce this further. Seed of the varieties which have been found to be most prolific in the various sections can be had in abundance at very reasonable prices, and it is folly to plant seed taken indiscriminately from the gins. As emphasizing this point, it may be stated that in experiments made in South Carolina with forty-six varieties the highest acre value credited to one variety was \$92.05, and the lowest \$36.99, the varieties having been given the same treatment throughout. Among the most productive varieties in this trial were Toole with 736 pounds, Cook's Improved, 622 pounds; Corley, 620 pounds, and Gold Standard, 618 pounds. In experiments made in North Carolina Russell Big Boll was found to be the most productive variety.

For the making of a large and profitable corn crop four things are essential—fertile land, perfect preparation of the land before seeding the crop, carefully selected seed adapted to the location, and frequently repeated shallow cultivation as long as it is possible to continue this without breaking down the crop. It will be noticed that we do not in the essential requisites include fertilization of the crop. We make this exception because as the result of almost innumerable experiments it has been demonstrated that it is practically almost impossible to apply fertilizer to the corn crop profitably. Land which requires fertilizer in order that it may produce a crop of corn is land which ought not to be planted in corn, but should be put into some leguminous crop to fill it with humus and fertility before being so planted. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. Fertilizer can be applied to a corn crop with advantage to the yield, often with considerable advantage, but rarely can this be done profitably. The cost of the increased yield will almost invariably amount to more than the profit to be gotten from it. Therefore, if no other advantage is to be gained, such as the permanent improvement of the land for other crops to follow, we do not advise the use of fertilizer on the corn crops. Where cowpeas or crim-



son clover are to be sowed in the corn crop, as ought to be done wherever the rotation of crops proposed to be followed permits of this course, then acid phosphate may be profitably used, as it will not only somewhat increase the yield of the corn, but will ensure a good growth of the peas and clover usually. The fertile land which we have specified as essential to the profitable production of a corn crop is land well filled with humus, and this is best secured by the plowing down of a clover sod to which all the coarse manure of the farm has been applied during the winter, either on the sod itself or after it has been plowed. Where such a sod is not available then the most fertile land available should be selected and its deficiencies be sought to be made good by the best preparation possible of the land before it is planted. By deep breaking of the land and the reduction of the whole depth of the soil so broken to the finest state of tilth possible, the yield of the crop can be most largely increased as the power of the corn crop to forage for food in the soil is very great if only the soil is in that fine state of tilth that the enormous root system of this crop can penetrate. To secure this condition of the soil it should be worked and reworked with the disc and tooth harrow and the roller as often as possible before being planted so that after the crop is growing all that will be needed in the way of cultivation is such shallow working as shall suffice to keep a dust mulch on the surface and prevent the growth of any weeds or grass until the shade of the crop is sufficient to effect this end. The much too common practice of merely plowing the land shallow and giving it one of two harrowings can never result in anything but a disappointment in the yield. Whilst corn roots are great foragers for plant food, they cannot get it out of clods and hard, unbroken soil. Every great crop produced of which we have any record was grown on deeply plowed, finely broken land and had almost constant cultivation from the time it was planted until it was impossible to get through it any longer without breaking down the stalks.

The second requisite we have insisted on—"carefully selected seed"—is a matter which, until within the past two or three years, has received little attention and, as yet, has not half the attention which its importance deserves...In experiments made both in this and other States it has been demonstrated that a careful selection of well-bred seed adapted to the locality may cause a difference in the yield of the crop of from one-third to one-half more bushels to the acre. Surely such a difference is well worth striving for. The old custom of just taking the seed corn at haphazard from the corn crib should be abandoned at once and the seed be either bought for a start on new lines from a careful and scientific corn breeder or, what is better still, for the full crop to be planted a careful selection of ears gathered in the field in the fall from stalks of the type desired to be perpetuated and these only be planted from. Every farmer ought to have a seed patch in which he should grow only from selected ears and these be each year further culled down and re-selected. In this way all barren stalks can be soon eliminated from the crop and this alone will make a great difference in the yield. Corn is a crop which is

largely affected by local environment and therefore it is never wise to send far away for the seed to plant a whole crop. To plant an experimental patch, this may and should be done in order to breed up a type suitable to the section if the type you are growing is not a satisfactory one. There are now on the market types of corn of the highest yielding capacity which have been acclimated to our section and these may, with great advantage, be planted. Among these are Boone County White and Cocke's Prolific for fertile, low and medium low lands, and Hickory King for the uplands. These are white varieties. Amongst the yellow varieties the best is Golden Dent. Whilst naming these, we do not wish it to be understood that they are the only good varieties on the market. In our advertising columns will be found other varieties offered which are worth investigating. In planting be careful to use a planter which will regularly drop the seed at the required distance apart and, to secure this, it is essential that the seed be graded so as to be uniform in size or nearly so, or the best planter will fail to do its work well. Do not plant too deep. From two to three inches is the best, but be careful in setting the planter and running it to keep the depth of planting uniform so that all the plants will come up at the same time or thereabouts, and be careful to run the planter straight so that cultivation may be easy. As soon as planting is completed, run a light harrow over the field to level all hills and depressions and do this a second time just as the plants are breaking through the soil so as to break any crust which may have formed. After this the harrow or weeder may be used with advantage for the first two or three cultivations and thus much economize in the time required. Later cultivations should be done with the Iron Age or disc cultivator. Large crops should be cultivated with the tooth or disc riding cultivator, taking both sides of the row at the same time at first and afterwards, when the corn gets too tall for this, going once in each middle with this implement. In this issue will be found an interesting article from Mr. Julian M. Ruffin on this subject of cultivation, to which we invite attention. Mr. Ruffin is one of the best farmers in the State, and a most successful corn grower and stockmen.

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Where tobacco is to be planted the land for this crop should be replowed and constantly worked whenever the land is dry enough, to ensure a fine, deeply broken bed in which to set the plants, and when this is secured, the rows may be laid off and the fertilizer be applied and be well mixed in the soil of the rows and then be bedded up ready for the planting next month. In our last issue we wrote fully on the fertilizer to be used and to that issue refer our readers.

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As opportunity offers land should be gotten ready for the planting of forage crops of various kinds, the seeding of which should be done in May and June. We are anxious to see more soy beans grown than has been the rule in the past. This crop is the richest in protein of any crop grown and stock owners especially should make



it one of their leading crops, as by its use great saving can be effected in the purchase of cotton seed meal, flax seed meal and bran. The crop makes an excellent hay crop, and also a good grain crop, producing from twenty or thirty bushels of grain per acre on good land. The hay is easier cured than cowpea hay and not nearly so liable to be spoiled as cowpea hay in wet weather. The grain crop is also easier saved, as when ripe the shocks do not hold water like cowpeas and do not spoil easily. The grain, when threshed out, should not, however, be stored in large bulk, as it heats readily and spoils. The best way to store it is in loosely woven sacks holding two bushels and these be set up in small piles with room for the air to circulate around them. The crop for grain should be planted in rows like corn, but these may be not more than two feet six inches apart, just to permit of cultivation. The seed should be dropped with a planter or drill two or three inches apart in the rows. For hay from 2 to 3 pecks of seed may be planted per acre with a wheat drill, stopping every other spout, or they may be sown broadcast. Acid phosphate at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds to the acre is the proper fertilizer to apply. This crop should be seeded in May, as most of the varieties have a long period of growth. The Ito San variety is the quickest to mature, taking from eighty to ninety days. The Mammoth Yellow requires the longest time—from 120 to 150 days. The crop makes an excellent hog pasture, and for this purpose may be planted as late as July. It is an improving crop like all the legumes, but, to get the best results in this way, should not be allowed to mature the seed. Where the seed is matured it is so rich in protein (nitrogen) that it takes out of the soil much of the nitrogen gathered from the atmosphere. Experiments made at Blacksburg Experiment Station, however, showed that even if the seed matured there was still a gain of six per cent. in the nitrogen content of the soil.

In the Peanut sections of this and the adjoining States where nearly three-fourth of the peanuts grown in this country are raised, the land for this crop should be gotten ready for planting. The peanut succeeds best in a light, friable loam well filled with vegetable matter. There has been much complaint by peanut growers that they cannot raise bushels enough to the acre to make it a profitable crop. This is largely their own fault. They will persist in growing it year after year on the same land using only 200 or 300 pounds of 2-8-2 fertilizer per acre, and get as a result twenty or thirty bushels of nuts. If they would grow it in a three or four year rotation with corn and oats and with crimson clover and cowpeas sowed in the corn, and following the oats, and would use a fertilizer made up of 300 pounds of cotton seed meal, 80 pounds of acid phosphate and 240 pounds of kainit, or 65 pounds of muriate of potash per acre with a ton of lime to the acre, spread broadcast after plowing down a cowpea or crimson clover fallow, the yield of nuts would run up easily to seventy-five or eighty bushels to the acre and more than 100 bushels have been grown after following this rotation system. The demand for peanuts is constantly growing, and we believe that

the production of the crop can be made a profitable business in the sections especially adapted to it. May is soon enough to plant. The seed should be planted in rows three feet apart and be dropped twelve inches apart in the rows. Cultivation should be level.

Sow a field of cat-tail millet (sometimes advertised as *Pencillaria*) for cutting for green feed for stock in June and July.

We will say more about other forage crops in our May issue.

#### NOTES ON THE MARCH PLANTER.

##### Nitrogen.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Mr. Winkelman says: "When it pays to stock a soil with phosphoric acid and to apply potash beyond the quantities found in the crops, we are perfectly at sea in regard to nitrogen." Farmers who have abandoned the purchase of nitrogen in a fertilizer for the last twenty years have seen their crops greatly increase over the product formerly when they worried about nitrogen. The Minnesota Station found, after ten years of a rotation with legumes and the manure made from them, that the soil had three hundred pounds per acre more nitrogen than at the start, and none had been bought. Farmers who practice a good, short rotation and grow and feed plenty of legume hay are not "at sea in regard to nitrogen," for they know that the great ocean of air above every acre is rich in nitrogen waiting to be combined in the soil for their crops. The time is not far distant when the grain and stock farmer who buys nitrogenous fertilizers will be considered behind the times.

Mr. Winkelman adds, "Nitrogen is of the greatest importance for the development of the growing plant, for the formation of protoplasm, the building material of plants." True; but protoplasm is not the building material of plants. It is the builder, the only thing in the plant that carries that mysterious thing we call life. The carbohydrates are the building material the protoplasm uses for the construction of the cell walls, while the protoplasm does the work, it being the nitrogenous part of the plant. Hence, nitrogen promotes the vital activity, but it needs the carbon assimilated by the leaves, combined with oxygen and hydrogen, and this combination is only effected when there is a due amount of potash present. Then starch, the first visible carbohydrate, is formed, and the phosphoric acid is the controlling factor, because its office is to convey the starch to points where building of tissues is going on and where it is being stored for the future use of the plant. Hence, neither phosphoric acid nor potash will do the work alone, since they work together more and more than any other plant foods. If potash is abundant in a soil in an available form and phosphorus is deficient, an application of potash will be ineffectual, and where potash is deficient, phosphoric acid will not have its best effect. On most soils a proper combination of the two for the promotion of the growth of legume crops is the best use that can be made of commercial fertilizers. I knew one successful



farmer in this State, who, for twenty years previous to his death at eighty-five years, had made an average of forty bushels of wheat per acre, and had never bought any fertilizer during that time but plain acid phosphate.

Worrying about nitrogen will do for planters, but not for farmers.

#### Alfalfa and Lime.

Down in North Carolina there is a neighborhood around the old town of Hillsboro, where they have a red clay soil of granite formation. There they have been growing alfalfa for over fifty years with perfect ease, and not a man has bought an ounce of lime in his life, till a year ago, when on one of the finest farms there, on a field where alfalfa has grown luxuriantly, an attempt was made to get alfalfa and lime was applied heavily, and there was a complete failure on the greater part of the field. I think that the failure was due more to the exhaustion of phosphorous than to the need of lime, for the old alfalfa sod had been turned, and a crop of corn grown, and then a crop of wheat, and these had drawn heavily on the phosphorous in the soil. Lime doubtless has a very good effect on alfalfa in some soils, but that lime is the great specific for alfalfa under all conditions I do not believe. The soil around Hillsboro is not a limestone soil, and yet alfalfa grows there almost spontaneously, and the worst failure was after liming. I believe that there, where almost every field is inoculated, that good applications of phosphoric acid and potash will make alfalfa grow, and that if the phosphoric acid is applied in the form of Thomas slag all the lime needed by the plant will be had. The liming fad has been boomed to such an extent that many think that all they have to do to get alfalfa is to lime heavily on a soil that is hungry for phosphorous and potassium.

#### Plowing.

We have had a good deal of talk about plows and plowing, jointers and coulters. For myself I do not want either. A jointer works very well on a clean smooth sod that has been pastured close, but if it is of any use anywhere else I have not discovered it.

#### Humus.

It is gratifying to find that intelligent farmers are realizing that soil improvement means restoring the wasted humus. Mr. Benton and Mr. Mitchell are on the right track. Mr. Benton's paper sounds like he had been in my lecture room. Mr. Mitchell understands that a well bred corn may be still better well bred, and that to keep up a corn to a high standard of prolificacy demands annual attention to selection. The farmer who always has a crimson clover sod to turn for corn or cotton is on the road to more corn and more cotton by reason of the increased humus in his soil. "Ergo" certainly found this true in his corn growing.

#### Level Culture.

I would like to say to Mr. Hicks that level culture on flat low land means good drainage. If the drainage is not good, then bed the land by all means, but still work shallow. I have grown big crops of corn behind a dyke that kept the salt water off, and worked it flat and level. But the drainage was good. But the experiment Mr. Hicks made showed that flat culture was at least as good as ridging, and certainly where a man uses a two-horse rid-

ing cultivator he can work the corn better and faster than with a plow. There is enough Irish in me to hit a head when I see one, and as Mr. Hicks says, I am apt to hit when some one talks about getting the best beef and the most milk at the same time from the same animal. I never believed in combination machines of any sort.

#### Virginia Apples.

I am glad to read of the effort made to show the Virginia apples in New York. I believe that if put up in the same select way the Oregon folks do, that people will find out their superior quality. Last night I ate one of these beautiful Oregon apples, and have tried them often recently. They are beautiful to look at, but the one I ate last night cut smooth and slightly tough like a strap-leaf turnip, and tasted about as well. In fact, I have never tasted one of these Pacific coast apples that was at all comparable in quality with the apples of Albemarle. I have eaten Albemarle pippins grown in California, and they were no better than Ben Davis, though in looks they compared very favorably with the genuine Albemarle product.

#### Fertilizer.

That New York gardener who uses fifteen per cent. potash in his fertilizer must have iron-clad seed, for 1,000 pounds of such a mixture would, in my opinion, kill most seeds planted. His mixture with only 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to furnish all the nitrogen in a ton for truck crops is a very poor sort of a mixture, not near enough nitrogen, twice as much phosphoric acid and twice as much potash as needed. Then 16 per cent. potash for potatoes! I believe in plenty of potash and phosphoric acid for potatoes, but ten per cent. potash is heavy enough for this crop on any soil, and twice as much as is needed for corn or cotton. But I can hardly agree with the editor that nearly all Virginia soils have plenty of potash. The red clay Piedmont soils have a great store, but that the sandy soils of the Tidewater have, I do not believe, except in the case of lowlands bordering streams that come down from the Blue Ridge.

W. F. MASSEY.

We have reports from a number of Tidewater farmers who have experimented with potash on their lands for corn and other cereal crops, and they all report no benefit. Dr. Stubbs has also carefully experimented with potash on his Gloucester plantation, and he reported that he found no benefit from its use, and he, therefore, purchases none for use in the fertilizer which he mixes and uses. He is even growing tobacco without it. He says that he realizes that in time he must use it for the production of the potash-loving crops, and repeats his experiments every few years to see whether that time has come. So far it has not yet arrived. Dr. Stubbs is a skilled and experienced experimenter and we are content to go on record with him on this subject.—Ed.

#### CULTIVATION OF CORN IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

By the time this article reaches your readers most of the fallowing will have been done, and the cultivation of the



corn crop will begin to enlist our thoughts. We assume that our farmers will prepare their lands with disc and harrow, as far as they can follow the recommendations of Mr. Beadell and Mr. Sandy, for it is better to put too much than too little work in preparation. The planting having been done carefully we must next cultivate. Now, all of our agricultural writers and all our Institute lecturers have for years been saying "that a turning plow has no place in a cornfield, that land should be cultivated level in order to conserve moisture." So I think it is a subject worth investigating why it is that so many successful farmers in Eastern Virginia still use the single plow in cultivating corn, or find it necessary to have somewhat of a ridge in the cultivation of this crop. The best manner of cultivating for the section, I consider that mode which gives the greatest yield of grain extending through a series of years, and the most important thing is to destroy or retard the growth of grass, weeds and vines. In doing this the surface of the land will be necessarily left open and loose, conserving moisture.

As the planting here should begin after the middle of April, early in May the cultivators should be at work. If the farming is at all extensive two-horse riding cultivators, working a row each way, are best. Keep them going every day that it is possible. It is very usual in this section to have a long wet season in May, which may keep one out of the cornfields for a week or two, and then there will be millions of little sprouts of grass, weeds and vines. If May is passed with the corn in good shape, June, the busiest month of the year is coming. The corn must have its most important work, hay and grain harvested, land plowed and peas seeded. All this requires a reliable and full force of labor. But in this section it is time for many of our laborers who have wintered here to move off north.

Some holidays will come on which "The Society" turns out, generally requiring two days, one for frolic and one to rest up. Some good and faithful old "mammy" or "uncle" may die, and it will require one or two days to perform the obsequies of that occasion; this younger generation, by training are incapable of filling the places of those whom it gives them so much pleasure to lay away. If fortunate enough to control labor Providence may have blessed you with such bountiful crops of grain and grass that a week for each will be required. By this time grass may be appearing in the cornfield. If the farmer has escaped these calamities, (a few of which have been mentioned) and still has his corn in good condition, worked thoroughly with every known implement which leaves it level, (if it has not been dropped and worked checked), there will be a little narrow streak of land, about three or four inches wide, between each hill of corn, where the grass, weeds and vines have escaped. There is no implement yet made which will destroy or retard this grass, except a single plow, disc cultivator, shovel plow, or cultivator with wing attachments. To use any of them necessitates more or less ridge. This grass, weeds and vines must be retarded until the corn gets possession of the land. If not, there will be weeds as tall as the corn, vines which will entwine the corn to the top; grass that will absorb moisture, as a sponge. If these

are left there will be sad need of conservation of moisture. If there is wire-grass (Bermuda) it is useless to mention it to those not intimately acquainted with it and those who are, well know that wire-grass just enjoys being scratched and tickled by modern cultivators, while a corn plow does retard it a little, until it can crawl along and shoot up in another direction.

There is only one way to get between the hills of corn, and that is by covering with loose earth, "throwing dirt." To do this the turning plow is most effectual, the riding two-horse disc next, and shovel plow and cultivator last.

The single team plow does this work best, but the riding disc (on all farms of any size) are being most used as two horses and one man, do the work of four horses and four men with single plows.

There is necessarily a ridge to every row, and most of us care very little about this, if grass, weeds and vines are not in evidence. My observation accords exactly with that of Mr. Grizzard, of Southampton, (see November Planter), when he says that so many new settlers fail to cultivate their corn properly. They cannot bring themselves to our unscientific mode of covering up grass, weeds and vines and forming ridges through our corn fields. That little four-inch streak between each hill of corn is too small and unimportant a matter to attend to in this old foggy manner, and when too late to remedy, there is a crop of corn and a crop of grass growing at the same time, and while it is seldom that we do not have moisture enough "conserved" for one crop, there is never enough for two on the same field.

Some of our new settlers (like Mr. Hicks) who are practical enough not to think so large a number of people "fools all the time," adopt our methods and stay here, but quite a number are forced to leave, the cultivation of corn in Eastern Virginia being their greatest stumbling block. I read in the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, an article written from Virginia, describing exactly our mode of cultivating corn, "with one little mule, a little plow, leaving the corn on a little ridge, etc.," which must have appeared absurd and ridiculous in the extreme to a Western prairie farmer. I was almost ashamed of myself and neighbors from this picture. I took the trouble to find the writer; he was a new settler from the West. He became unsettled in a few years and left. He was not practical enough to see different conditions here, and adapt himself thereto.

Now, Mr. Editor, it may be said in argument that those people are so prejudiced as not to see this thing properly. Messrs. Grizzard, Ruffin and others have so imbibed the ways of their forefathers, who migrated and settled on these rivers of Eastern Virginia, that they are incapable of learning the scientific mode. May be we have the errors of our fathers visited on us beyond the third and fourth generation.

But how can you answer this point? I have known large land owners who cultivated their Valley and Piedmont farms with shovel plows and cultivators nearly level, and their Tidewater farms with turn plows. Even more than this. I know farmers here in our midst, who cultivate their uplands nearly level, and yet are so ignorant and as to use turn plows on their rich bottoms.



May be our writers and lecturers should advise a level cultivation of corn where the conditions allow it.

And now, while we encounter some difficulties in keeping down the grass in our corn, there are no lands better adapted to producing this crop than the river and alluvial soils along the numerous rivers and streams of this Tidewater section of our favored State, and if our farmers—old and new, will bring good common horse-sense to the application of scientific principles, they will produce a fair portion of this King of Crops.

JULIAN M. RUFFIN.

Hanover Co., Va.

#### TILE DRAINAGE.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Mr. Weston, in the March Planter, has stated well some of the reasons for tile draining land, and owners of land in the South will do well to read carefully his letter. Lowering the water table, and so providing against damage to crops from excessive water on the one hand, and extreme drouth on the other, is probably the prime reason for such drainage. But there are other reasons of almost as great importance. The farmers of the South lose thousands of dollars worth of vegetable matter every year by the use of open ditches that could nearly all be saved were the lower places in the fields tiled so that the excessive rainfall would pass off under (rather than over) the surface of the fields. The matter of humus is of the very greatest importance to us of the South, where we have such heavy rainfall and long hot summers; conditions that tend to destroy the humus of the soil very rapidly. There is no one thing Piedmont soils need to-day more than humus, and yet with every heavy rain during the year we are allowing millions of tons of this life-giving matter to escape us through surface drainage that could nearly all be saved by a system of tile drainage of the lower portion of our fields. Then the surface ditches met with all over the South add at least one-fourth to the cost of cultivating our soils, because of breaking up our fields and causing us to work them in patches, making constant turning a necessity, and making the use of the large labor-saving tools unprofitable. It would be interesting to know just what tax the farmers of the South are paying to the open ditch from this one cause alone each year. Then, were the low places tile drained, the farmers could use profitably the thousands of hollows and sags in the fields that are to-day producing little but brush and briars. In many instances these hollows were they well drained, would produce more corn without fertilizer than do the balance of the fields by liberal applications of chemical fertilizers. The writer of this has tiled all the low places in about thirty-five acres of corn land during the past winter with only about a mile of drains, using three-inch tile, and some rock at a cost of about \$60.00 for tile and the work of hauling the rock off the land. The work was all done when the land was too wet to plow or make manure hauling possible. Myself and one cheap hand did the work, and at practically no cost for labor, for as noted above, the work was done when the regular farm work was at a standstill. By this work we have not only drained in a thorough manner all the low wet portions of

this field, but have at the same time done away with every ditch in the piece, save one, and made possible the working of the land in rows 125 rods long, where were open ditches used, rows fifteen to forty rods in length would have been the rule. We figure that the time we save by doing away with these open ditches will in two years at least pay the entire cost of the tiling, and now, we can cover the soil with our valuable stable manure, and know that it will remain with us, and that a fair crop is assured on all the land in the field, be the season wet or dry. I believe the main reason why the farmers have not purchased the tile made in the South is because the price has been too high. The Southern plants, as near as I can learn, have not been equipped with the latest labor-saving machinery, and consequently the manufacturers have been obliged to ask about double for their product that Northern and Western farmers have had to pay for tile of the same size. There is a demand in North Carolina for drain tile, as I have received more than a hundred letters during the past winter asking where tile could be purchased at a reasonable price. And if our manufacturers will equip themselves with first-class machinery then advertise their product thoroughly in the best farm journals, such as the Southern Planter and Progressive Farmer, they will be enabled to build up a fine trade within a very short time, as there is no doubt about our farmers being awake to the advantages of tile drainage. Our farmers are coming to know that in order to make their farms profitable, every acre must be made to produce a fair average crop, and on fully one-half our farms some tile drainage is necessary to bring about this condition.

Rockingham Co., N. C.

A. L. FRENCH.

#### DIAMOND JOE CORN.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Noticing the advertisement of Diamond Joe corn in your February issue, I desire to report my success with this variety:

As United States Pomologist, I had carefully investigated the variableness of maturity of varieties of apples noted for their late keeping qualities, such as Baldwin, Spy, Spitzenberg, Fameuse, King, York Imperial, etc. These varieties when planted in the Southern States become fall or early winter varieties. The same is true of peaches, cherries, pears, plums, etc. They all mature from one to two months earlier than in the Northern States.

I, therefore, on every occasion that presented itself, urged the fruit-growers to be on the lookout for varieties originating farther South, that were late winter keepers, and by planting them farther North climatic influences would retard their maturing and make them their best late keepers.

The same varieties of oats, wheat, etc., mature here at least one month earlier than north of Mason and Dixon's line. To test the results of climatic influence on the corn plant, I ordered a bushel of Diamond Joe seed from Shenandoah, Iowa. With the experience of fifty years in small fruit culture, and thirty-seven years in orchard culture, carefully noting the behavior of all these species of fruits, my line of reasoning with corn was as follows: If a variety of corn originating in the North will thoroughly mature with



their shorter season and earlier fall frosts, it should certainly mature in the more genial climate of Virginia, the best corn climate in the world. Now, as to results: Diamond Joe was planted after I had finished planting White Majestic and Boone County Special, and was ready for cutting and shocking at least two weeks before either of the above-named varieties. Some of the corn was husked and taken to the Genito Mills October 10th, and ground into meal, the whitest and sweetest we have ever used. My faith in this variety is so well grounded that I propose to plant thirty acres of it this season.

While it is true, that as a rule, seed should be secured, grown not only on or about the same latitude, but also in the same neighborhood, yet a selection, based on sound physiological principles may be made of varieties grown elsewhere to our advantage and profit.

S. B. HEIGES.

Powhatan Co., Va.

#### COWPEAS AND WHEAT.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Mr. Robin Taylor, in the March Planter, tells of the difficulty he had in turning under a heavy growth of peas for wheat. Now, I very much fear that Mr. Taylor will not get the results in the wheat he hopes for.

His land was certainly plowed for the peas, and plowing so late again was bad for the wheat crop. It was also bad to turn under such a mass of growth for wheat, since it was not practicable at that late season to get the soil and that mass of peas properly settled in the way a wheat crop needs. I tried this same plan many years ago on a piece of strong limestone soil. The result was that I got a tremendous growth of straw that all went down flat when it began to head and the May rains came. I believe that Mr. Taylor not only made a mistake in plowing under the peas, but in plowing at all for the wheat at that date in the season. I believe that he would make more wheat had he saved the peas for hay, and then merely disced the surface soil fine for sowing the wheat. The summer plowing was all that the wheat needed, and the soil was well settled from that, and the replowing broke up this settled condition which was just what the wheat needed. Then he lost the feeding value of the pea vines which, at a low estimate, were worth ten dollars a cured ton, and by far the greater part of the manurial value could have been saved in the manure. In other words, he must have plowed under fully twenty dollars worth of feed, when he could have saved eighteen dollars worth of manure after getting the feeding value.

Hence I am opposed to all this talk about turning under a heavy growth of peas, the dragging of them down with chains, etc., for I do not believe that it is good farm economy to bury good feed for manure. Of course, we want to increase the humus in our soils, but we want to do it in an economical manner, and we can get it there in the manure if it is saved and applied as fast as made as it should be.

The only crop I would turn under is the crimson clover crop in spring and for a hoed crop, for this crop is such a difficult one to cure in a proper manner at that season of the year that I believe its most economical use is for

making a corn cotton or tobacco crop. But I would never run the risk of souring my land by turning under a heavy green growth in the late fall for wheat, sacrificing in this way a food crop that could be cured in the best manner and make the most valuable hay known. I would not only sacrifice the feed, but would have conditions less favorable to the wheat crop than if I had saved the hay. Even following a corn or tobacco crop, I would never replot for wheat, for the cultivation of these crops has made the best fallow preparation attainable, and all that is needed is to put the surface in fine order for drilling.

Get humus into your soil by all means, but get it in a business-like way, and do not waste feed that you could make money with by simply using it for manure, but let the cattle turn it into manure more readily available and just as good for humus. All roughage on a farm should be fed on it, even if the feeding returns only the value of the feed, and then give the soil the best preparation that the crop needs, and do not damage the wheat crop while wasting feed.

W. F. MASSEY.

#### SOIL INOCULATION.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

It is a fact too well known to be repeated that in order to maintain soil fertility the farmer must return to the soil as much plant food as he removes in his crops. While most soils contain rich stores of plant food, it is of little value until converted into a more available form through chemical and bacterial activities. This supply is by no means inexhaustible, and as it is removed from the soil by successive croppings, methods must be adopted to compensate for this loss. Phosphorous, potash and nitrogen may be applied to the soil in the form of commercial fertilizers or as barn yard manure; but nitrogen, the rarest and most valuable of all fertilizing constituents, may also be secured from the vast supply in the atmosphere by the nitrifying bacteria working alone or in symbiosis with the legume bacteria. The members of this latter group have the power of penetrating the roots of seedlings of leguminous plants in some way not yet fully understood, to take nitrogen from the air and store it up in the plants. Such plants, if properly inoculated, can be grown and cut for hay without decreasing the nitrogen content of the soil; in fact, if the roots are left, the soil will be enriched. Evidences of these activities can be seen in the small nodules or tubercles which form on the roots of these plants. The members of this family are quite numerous, but the ones that are most commonly cultivated by man are: The clovers, alfalfa, sweet white clover, lupine, vetches, beans, soy beans, cowpeas, lentils, locust, sweet pea and garden pea. Many other members of this family grow wild in the woods and meadows.

The enrichment of the soil by legumes is by no means a new thing. The phenomenon has been known for centuries, some of the earliest writers dilated upon the manurial value of legumes. Only in recent years have we attained knowledge of the bacterial association with the legumes, and of their importance in the process of assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen. Although the bacteria can, under certain conditions, accumulate the nitrogen of the air without a legume, the legume cannot, as far as we



know, assimilate the free nitrogen of the atmosphere without the presence of bacteria on its roots.

Two methods have been discovered whereby the bacteria infecting the common legumes may be distributed to the farmers: First, by artificial inoculation of the seed; second, by applying soil from an old field on which the specific legume has been growing.

This artificial inoculating material has been prepared at this Station for several years and the results of its use over the State have been, on the whole, very satisfactory. The average number of crops benefitted by inoculation was, in 1905, seventy per cent. More recently the Department of Agriculture has begun the distribution of cultures and also several commercial firms have engaged in the manufacture and sale of such cultures.

These two methods have their advantages and disadvantages, and before leaving this point it might be well to mention some of these. Artificial cultures are easy to apply, and as the seed are inoculated the bacteria necessarily remain in intimate association with each seed and the chance of early inoculation is enhanced. But, on the other hand, if these cultures are not properly prepared they are absolutely worthless. If there is any doubt in regard to the care exercised in preparing nitro-cultures, soil should be used as an inoculating medium. This is best done by scattering a small quantity of soil from a field on which the legume has been growing just before seeding.

The great objection to soil is the time and energy required, especially if it has to be hauled from a very distant field. Besides this, many injurious plant diseases as well as noxious weed seeds may be scattered along with the inoculated soil.

Artificial cultures are applied by moistening the seed with a concentrated culture of the legume bacteria.

The methods of preparing these cultures are numerous and have been improved very much in the last few years. At first the legume bacteria were separated from the nodules of the various plants and then grown in the laboratory in liquid cultures. In order to distribute to the farmer a small portion of this liquid culture was poured on absorbent cotton, this allowed to dry and then wrapped in tinfoil. Two packages of salts were sent along with the cotton culture with directions to dissolve in a certain amount of water, add culture, and allow to grow for twenty-four hours. The great objection to this was that the cotton soon became contaminated with fungi and the legume organisms were easily killed. In all cultures that require to be put aside to multiply for so many hours there is great danger of getting the culture badly contaminated.

The new method adopted at this Station for sending out cultures consists in sending a concentrated culture in a sterile bottle with directions to dilute with a certain amount of water and inoculate seed at once. In order to find out if a crop needs inoculating pull up some of the plants, being careful not to break any of the rootlets, and examine for small nodules or tubercles on the roots. In some cases the use of pure cultures proves beneficial to the crop even if the preceding crop was well inoculated.

Inoculation, it will be understood, will in no way com-

pensate for carelessness in selection of seed, in preparation of soil, care of crop or bad season.

The following table gives the results from inoculation with artificial cultures on the plats of the Virginia Experiment Station in the season of 1904.

A Comparison of the Results of Inoculated and Uninoculated Soy Beans. (1907.)

Plat No.	Name of Variety.	Treatment of Seed.	Yield Per Acre of Hay—Tons.	Yield Per Acre of Seed—Bus.
After Soy Beans.				
1.	Ito San Yellow	Inoculated.....	2.50	17.5
11.	Ito San Yellow	Uninoculated.....	2.47	14.15
		Increase for inoculated soy beans		
		After soy beans.....	.03	3.34
After Spring Oats.				
111.	Ito San Yellow	Inoculated.....	2.85	20.00
IV.	Ito San Yellow	Uninoculated....	1.85	13.33
		Increase for inoculated soy beans		
		After spring oats.....	1.00	6.67
Remarks.—All beans showed nodules except those after spring oats not inoculated.				



Inoculated.

Uninoculated.

Inoculated soy beans gave an increased yield of one ton of hay and ten bushels of seed per acre more than a like plat of uninoculated soy beans. The inoculation was very beneficial even on the plat that was inoculated the year before. We now have under way some experiments with legume inoculation and a study of the different methods of preparing cultures, the results of which will be ready to publish in a later bulletin.

Just what effect these legume bacteria will have in a soil without the presence of a legume has never been thoroughly determined, but quite a marked increase in nitrogen content was obtained here last winter by inoculating sterilized sand with the different strains of legume bacteria without the presence of any plant.

While the conditions in this case were different from those of the field, it gives us a reasonable basis for the assumption that the inoculation of soils with bacteria

from legume nodules will increase the content of nitrogen in soils even if no legume is present. This theory is being investigated in some plot experiments with wheat and oats.

EDWIN B. FRED,  
Assistant Bacteriologist.

Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH A RUN-DOWN VIRGINIA FARM.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Thinking my experience on a run-down farm in Virginia might be of interest to some of your readers, I have decided to briefly relate it.

About nine years ago I purchased 165 acres of land for \$1,800. A few months later I bought twenty-seven acres adjoining it for \$270. All of this land was in a deplorable condition, had been rented for years and had become so worn out it could not be rented for cultivation and was only grazed by cattle. It was washed into gullies in which a team, wagon and all, could have been buried, and grown up in broomsedge and pines with only an old rail and brush fence enclosing a part of it. There was an old log house through which the cattle ran, and a fairly good but very old barn, but no shelter for stock.

I was laughed at for buying this farm and I was told that I was throwing my money away. I rented the farm for grazing cattle for \$35 per year for three years, during which time I continued to be employed elsewhere until I had paid for my land and had saved enough to buy three good horses and a few farming implements. I came home in the fall, repaired the old log house and moved into it. I remained on the farm that winter, and in the spring hired a good man by the year, and went back to my former employment. I directed the farm work by letter, and subscribed for the Southern Planter and Practical Farmer, and had them mailed to my farm hand. I paid the farm a visit twice each year. At the expiration of two and a half years I returned to my farm, which was three years ago since which time I have had sawed and sold, at a net profit, \$1,450 worth of timber from this land, and sold 148 acres of it for \$4,500, and have left forty-four acres of the best of it, which is worth \$40 per acre.

Three years ago I bought 115 acres adjoining my first purchase, where I now reside. You can see from my statement that the run-down farm was a good investment. I will say further that I put no new buildings on the land, only a closed shed the full length of the old barn, where I wintered from twenty to twenty-four cattle each year. How did I bring the land up in so short a time from \$2,270 in value to \$7,710? I was a subscriber to the Southern Planter and Practical Farmer for several years before I owned any land. Professor Massey was then a writer for the Practical Farmer and later its Editor. (Since he left it I am not a subscriber.) All these years in which I owned no land I was studying how this might be done and I give the credit to the Southern Planter and Professor Massey. I raised peas, cut them for hay, fed the hay to cattle, disced the pea stubble, and sowed rye, turned the rye under in early summer, and planted corn, sowed crimson clover at last working of corn, and turned clover down in spring, put land in tomatoes, disced land in fall,

sowed in wheat, timothy and herds grass; in spring sowed red clover with wheat. Limed some when I found land would not grow red clover. Saved all manure and kept it dry until hauled out and scattered on sod to be put in corn. The reclamation of this worn-out farm was a wonder to all who saw it before and afterwards, and it was done by studying the writings of men who knew how and had done the same thing themselves with a little energy behind it.

I now make a specialty of raising tomatoes and canning them; keeping cattle enough to eat all the grain, hay, fodder and straw I can raise.

SUBSCRIBER.

Botetourt Co., Va.

#### CRIMSON CLOVER IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

I noticed an article in the Southern Planter from Mr. C. L. Hanks, of Carroll county, on the use of crimson clover in Southwestern Virginia. I have tried it with good results for the last three years on a ten acre piece of bottom land and expect to put it in corn this spring, which will make the fourth year in succession. I generally check the corn land off with rows about four feet each way, and at the last working of the corn I sow about a peck of crimson clover seed to the acre. The clover is in full bloom by the tenth of May, at which time it is turned under with a big plow, and I use a log chain to help. I generally follow this fallow with about two hundred pounds per acre of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate put in with a wheat drill, and the land, after being well harrowed, is ready for corn. This corn if planted by the twentieth or twenty-fifth of May, will mature in time.

GEORGE W. TYLER.

Smyth Co., Va.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN.

Last year, Mr. H. E. Wood, of Bremono Bluff, Fluvanna county, Va., at the request of Dr. E. W. Magruder, the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture and Manager of the State Test Farm at Saxe, Va., had three acres of Cocke's Prolific corn planted on three plots of land on the Bremono estate on the James River in Fluvanna county, Va., in order to compare the same with the results obtained on the Test Farm at Saxe, Charlotte county, Va. We are indebted to Dr. Magruder for the information as to the test. Mr. Wood has been long interested in growing Cocke's Prolific corn, a variety which originated in his immediate section more than sixty years ago and which he improved by the introduction of a heavier corn some years ago. A few years ago he made in one year on the Bremono estate 183 bushels per acre on one acre, 160 bushels on another acre, and an average of 104 bushels per acre on 20 acres planted in this variety. The corn is a heavy one. Mr. Wood has weighed bushels at various times which have weighed from 72 to 76 pounds to the bushel. There is no doubt but that the corn is one especially adapted to the section of the James River valley, in which it was originally produced, but at the same time it is a variety which adapts itself in a few years to other sections, and we have had reports of excel-



lent yields made after a few years' growth even on high land.

The following is Mr. Wood's report on the three acres tested last year:

**Plot No. 1.**

This test was made on the Spring Garden Farm by Mr. Joseph I. Talley, on a clover sod. The land was plowed in March, shallow plowing, with a three horse plow, planted thirteenth of May, rows checked three and a half by three and a half feet, worked the 27th of May with the Ironage cultivator, running twice in the row each way. It was worked the second and last time with the Ironage

corn. These ten acres were plowed and planted out of season and roughly prepared and cultivated with a one horse plow with a furrow of earth thrown to the corn, a most ruinous and disastrous preparation. I am sure had the acre of land tested been planted in rows checked three by three feet the yield would have been greater. No fertilizer or compost was used on this tested acre.

**Plot No. 2.**

This test was made by Mr. Russell C. Taylor, on the Recess estate, a divided portion of the Bremo estate. The land was plowed with a two horse plow the fifth of May and planted the ninth of May; rows three and one-half



Cocke's Prolific Corn—Yield 156 Bushels per Acre—1908.

cultivator the tenth of June, running once to the row, leaving the surface level. The work done was inadequate for best results. It should have been worked thoroughly three times with the Ironage cultivator. No implement was used in this test except the Ironage. The stand of corn was unsatisfactory, the bore worm destroying much of it. This acre yielded twenty barrels, or one hundred bushels. The corn averaged in weight, per bushel, sixty-two pounds. On ten acres of land adjoining this acre, as fertile as can be found in the James River valley, and which had not been cultivated for many years, and having growing upon it a heavy growth of volunteer clover plowed and planted in June, made a yield of six barrels, or thirty bushels per acre, planted in Cocke's Prolific

feet apart, and the corn dropped in the drill eighteen inches apart. The first working was done with the one horse plow, the earth thrown to the center of the rows. The second working was done with the double shovel or Malta plow. The last working was done with the one horse plow, the dirt thrown to the corn. This plot yielded thirty-one barrels and a fraction, or one hundred and fifty-six and a fraction bushels. This acre is a portion of the Bremo estate containing five hundred acres of fertile lowlands, and has been, to the best of my belief and recollection, in corn annually for more than forty years, with one exception (last year), when it grew an unusual large growth of tobacco. Within the forty years of time referred to, it has been twice manured. Last year and



this season a liberal application of farm pen and stable compost was used. Had this plot of land (one acre) been carefully planted in the check three by three feet, two stalks to the hill left standing, and cultivated with the Ironage cultivator, and the surface left level, I am sure the yield would have been greater. There should have been 70 rows (carefully laid off on this acre) when there were only fifty-nine. As one row yielded a barrel of corn this caused a loss to the acre of about five barrels, or twenty-five bushels. The corn grown upon this acre averaged about sixty-eight pounds per bushel. The seed planted was Cöcke's Prolific. There are five hundred acres of this lowland and I feel sure in saying they will yield the same results as the tested acre under like conditions if well drained and thoroughly plowed and cultivated.

#### Plot No. 3.

This test was made on the Lower Bremo estate by Mr. P. W. Staples on an alfalfa sod, plowed twenty-fifth of May with a two horse plow, carefully prepared by harrowing, and was planted in the check three and a half by three and a half feet the first of June. This planting was lost as the corn was destroyed by the blackbirds and crows. The crop was planted the second time on the eighth of June, rows three and one half feet apart, and the corn dropped in the hill eighteen inches apart. The first working was done with the one horse plow, the earth being thrown from the corn. It was worked twice after this with the double shovel or Malta plow and the surface left level. This corn was not fully matured, being injured by an early frost. To attain best results, Cöcke's Prolific corn should be planted early, say, by the tenth or fifteenth of April. The corn rows were run east and west; had they been run north and south, admitting more warmth from the sunlight the stalks of corn would have been sturdier in their growth. This plot yielded twenty-three barrels, or one hundred and fifteen bushels. I am sure the yield would have been more satisfactory had the land been plowed in the fall, much deeper than it was plowed, planted in the check three by three feet, two stalks to the hill, worked with an Ironage cultivator, and the surface left level. No manure or fertilizer was used on this plot. This plot contained fifty-six hundred square yards of corn; much more can be grown when planted in the check than in the drill. When planted in the check whenever the sun shines the rows between the corn get the benefit of its warm and invigorating rays.

#### THE PLOW QUESTION AGAIN.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

In March issue of your paper Mr. Robin Taylor asks information in regard to plows turning under crimson clover and pea vines. I think that question has been answered once or twice this winter in your paper.

Some writer, probably in December or January, suggested that a Chattanooga disc plow would do the work, but I suppose Mr. Taylor did not read the article, or else has not tested it. If he will get one of the large single disc plows with a twenty-four-inch disc, it will plow under most any crop. I saw a crop of sorghum and weeds plowed under in August with one of these plows and hardly any visible trace of the crop was left.

It requires from three to four mules to pull it. The

plow weighs fully three hundred pounds, I would suppose, and to this must be added the weight of the operator, as it has a seat. This causes it to take most any land and it will astonish the natives by its effectual turning qualities.

One serious objection to this plow is where you break broadcast with it there is too much dirt turned out at the outer sides of the lands or fence rows and in the center, the water or last furrows are a veritable ditch which must be filled up. This trouble has to be contended with, however, to a greater or less extent in broadcasting land with any plow where the land is turned from the center, but an intelligent white man can even up this in rebreaking.

There is another plow called the double mould board. Middle breaker, or Yazoo lister which does nice work of this class where it is desirable to bed up the land. These plows may not be in common use, however, in Virginia. They are much used in the Mississippi delta counties in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; also, in river bottoms in East Texas.

To operate them successfully in peavines, a chain of heavy weight should be attached to the tongue a few feet in front of the large rolling coulter, and extend back behind the center and be attached to the frame of the plow to drag the vines down somewhat, so none of them can clog above the rolling coulter.

The weight of this plow and the rider is sufficient to cut most pea vines, and the wheels running in the middle of the rows presses the vines down, so most of them can be wrapped up.

The plow could not be used to advantage except when land is in ordinary rows. I am quite sure that no turning plow made can do as good work of this class as either of the above plows, and especially the single disc plow, as a turning plow has not enough weight to force the coulter through heavy vines, and, of course, will clog unless this is done.

As both the plows I have described are riding plows and weigh from 250 to 300 pounds each, besides the rider, they cut through most any vines or clover readily. The single disc plow will plow harder land than any turning plow, and, in fact, is practically invaluable.

Tate Co. Miss.

R. M. WEISSINGER.

#### AN OHIO FARMER ON THE MANAGEMENT OF VIRGINIA LANDS.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

I have been very much interested in the articles from our brother farmers published in your most valuable journal, and to read them is to become so enthused as to want to talk with the writers through the same medium. I am only recently from another State, Ohio, and, as wife, little baby Vernon, and I "immensely" enjoy the beautiful sunlit winters and the breezy, pleasant summers, we wonder how we could ever again enjoy the cloudy and cold climate of our former home.

The climate is not alone in its influence over me, for the soil here is so far superior to that of Ohio that I could not think of tilling Northern soil again. Now, I



do not mean that this soil is more fertile, but that it is mechanically superior. And, from the fact that it so much more readily responds to fair treatment than our Northern soils, it is evident that it can be made to produce greater yields, I ask the privilege of venturing some opinions on the improvement of these soils, as founded upon observation.

I am breaking with a No. 40 Oliver and turning up some of the "cemented" furrow bottom that has been formed by four-inch breaking for a century, and though I may have thrown up too much of it for the best interests of the next crop, I believe it is possible that the remainder of the "cement" (or case-hardened subsoil) will let the moisture up and down and allow partial aeration to such an extent that the crops will be even better than if the breaking had been done only four inches. The depth to which I broke the corn ground is six to eight inches, including the "ridges" and the "valleys," which, fortunately, (or unfortunately), crossed the furrow at right angles, and this took up enough of the hard furrow bottom to so weaken it that the lead-horse often broke through into the subsoil. This result is evidence to me that this particular piece of land does not, or will not, when broken beneath the old bottom, need subsoiling, for not only in this case, but in that of digging post holes, I find the subsoil beneath a depth of five to eight inches very porous.

Another thing, I have learned that a few of the farmers here have been plowing down clover, peas, manure, etc., for a number of years without having gotten the soil filled with humus deeper than about two to four inches, and the fields, after a season or so, seem to show few evidences of having ever received such a blessing as peas or manure, excepting by an early or prematurely rank growth of plants, or by the same kind of growth of weeds and grass or anything else of the shallow rooted class. The effects seem to be soon lost. Allow me to give my reasons for such conditions, and I would be glad to hear from others on the same matter:

First, the breaking plow has been of the short mould-board type, the result being that the clover was not turned under out of sight, even though the breaking may have been done to a depth of eight inches (but usually I believe only six inches by actual measure is the greatest depth reached). Second, no chain or rod is used to hold the clover, rye, weeds or other plants into the furrow until the turning soil falls upon it, burying it out of sight. Third, before the decay of this vegetable matter has fairly begun along comes the turning plow again, or the cotton plow, lifting it to the top to dry out, the dirt, which is heavier, settling to the bottom at every passage of the cotton plow, which lifts and "sifts" the soil deep as broken. All summer this "sifting" process is continued as deep as broken until all the lighter portion of the soil and with it all vegetable matter lies on top, the same process as that of screening soil out of sawdust, the sawdust because the lighter, being forced to the top by a few shakes of the screen. I dare to say that I do not believe in this custom. This method, of all others, is the one that has so nearly ruined the Virginia soils. A plow of larger capacity than is generally used will turn under the clover, peas, etc., without choking, and

from my experience of only one year here, I conclude that the No. 50 Oliver chilled plow, iron beam, is the right plow, but the beam-wheel and the furrow-chain are essential to good work. The iron beam having a higher throat than the wood beam, being preferable because of such difference.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Grizzard, who has written regarding corn-root pruning. He lives in my neighborhood, and I have learned to respect his views, for he is one of the foremost farmers of this section, and is a good neighbor. I have talked much with him on corn culture, and I am convinced that what I have said herein regarding deep breaking and keeping humus deep in the soil will solve the problem in his case. As shallow as the soil is broken here, even if at the depth of six inches, it is no wonder that there is a time-honored custom of throwing up a ridge of soil for the roots to feed from. And the ridge system explains why many have come to believe it necessary to destroy the roots in the middles, at a certain period of the corn's growth. It is impossible to get a ridge without going about as deep between the rows as the soil was broken, and, therefore, the corn roots there are cut off. I would suggest that all who believe root-pruning necessary should break the soil at least eight inches deep, if it can be broken before freezing weather is over, then level down in March and harrow fine; plant in May or late April, and cultivate level and not deeper than three inches after roots get out into the middles,—all this for a trial. Leave the trash "under" the soil; it will get "into" it all right. If the field be broken early and harrowed every two weeks until, say, three or four harrowings have been given, the weeds and grass will not get the start that they will if such weeds as get started before planting time are allowed to grow unmolested. Of course, I expect to be judged as having jumped at a conclusion, but I am willing to have such judgment pronounced, if the editor is willing to give me space to discuss the subject, for I am desirous of learning all I can while I am young, and I have turned a leaf in this respect by subscribing for the Southern Planter.

I. A. McCOY.

Southampton Co., Va.

In every instance the man who has just finished has a great advantage over the one who is just going to do it. Procrastination is the greatest enemy of agriculture, and, for that matter, of every other culture.

Take work easy during the first few days or weeks of spring.

Make a bundle of last year's mistakes and plow them under deep.

If your neighbor has a good man who is satisfied with his place, don't try to entice him away. There's where the Golden Rule fits in.

Because hard work made them so, don't be ashamed of bent shoulders. It is better to be bent in the back than broke in the pocket.



## Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The genial, spring-like weather we have had in March has no doubt induced many truckers and gardeners to begin the sowing of seeds and setting out of plants for the season's vegetable crops. We would warn our friends not to be in too great a hurry to begin this work. At the most do not sow or set out more than a very small part of the full crop to be planted. We shall yet have frost and cold weather and these early planted crops will likely suffer more or less severely. Whilst it is all right to take chances on a small area, for if the weather should continue mild these early sown and planted crops will come in as money makers on the early market, yet it is unwise to risk too much in this way. We have always found the last half of April and the first half of May plenty soon enough to sow or plant the full crop. Put in at this time, the crops will come on at the right time to meet market demands after the crops from the further South have gotten out of the way. To plant them earlier is to come into competition with these crops and thus to spoil the market. For home consumption it is well to have the various crops put in at intervals from the very earliest possible time to the latest, so that the supply for the table can be extended as long as possible. We have, however, never found it safe to put out anything but Irish potatoes and English peas before the last of April anywhere West of Tidewater Virginia and Eastern North Carolina. In Tidewater Virginia and Eastern North Carolina Irish potatoes and English peas are already about all planted. In middle and southwest Virginia these two crops should, so far as needed for early summer consumption and markets, be gotten into the ground during this month, but for the fall crop if Irish potatoes June is soon enough to plant in this section, and May for the Piedmont and Western sections of the State. We believe that this early fall Irish potato crop can with profit be much more largely grown in the middle sections of this State and of North Carolina than has been the case in the past. There is a market for the crop in the Western sections of these States amongst the miners, which should be catered to. They grow nothing themselves and are greedy for all garden products as soon as they can be gotten to them, and our crop would come in to supply this demand before produce grown further North could reach them. There is also a market in the far South for this crop at that time, as they have used up their own production and the Northern-grown crops have not begun to come South then. For varieties to plant, consult the seedsmen's catalogues. Irish Cobbler, whilst not of the highest quality, is proving a great yielding potato in the South and is being large planted. Beauty of Hebron, Early Ohio, and Early Sunlight are also good varieties for the early crop. For the fall crop, Green Mountain and Burbank are good varieties.

Cabbages planted in the fall and early winter should now be starting growing and should be cultivated frequent-

ly to encourage this. If they do not seem to respond to cultivation quick enough give a top dressing of 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda applied down each side of the rows. Nitrate of soda has a wonderful effect in causing the crop to grow freely and head up well if there is an abundance of the mineral fertilizers—phosphoric acid and potash—in the soil available. In a crop experimented on in North Carolina one acre to which no nitrate of soda was applied made only 910 prime heads per acre. Where 300 pounds of nitrate was applied in two top dressings 3,260 heads were made. Where the same quantity was applied in three dressings the yield of prime heads was 5,300 per acre. Where 400 pounds of nitrate was applied per acre in three equal dressings 7,580 prime heads were cut. From a report as to the condition of the cabbage crop in the South, which appears in this issue, it will be seen that there is a probability of a great shortage in the crop and it should therefore pay our growers to use every effort to increase and hasten the yield of their crops.

Tomato, pepper and egg plants raised in hot beds should now be making good growth and they should be pricked off into cold frames as soon as large enough to handle and be encouraged to make a stout, stocky growth ready for hardening off for planting out next month.

Sweet potatoes should be bedded in the hot bed to make sprouts. They should be bedded in clean sand to avoid fungus growths and black rot.

Strawberries should be cultivated to encourage growth and blooming. Give a top dressing of acid phosphate, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 200 pounds, and nitrate of soda 100 pounds to the acre, and work in if the plants seem weakly and do not start well.

### "BE SURE TO KEEP UP INSURANCE."

*Editor Southern Planter:*

"Keep up insurance."—I am not referring to your fire or life policy; the careful man may safely be left to attend to these, but I refer to insurance for good, sound fruit, now, before it is too late, by spraying. To those whose orchards are infected with San Jose scale it is still not too late to spray with lime-sulphur, for though there are many preparations claimed by their proprietors to be just as good, (they generally claim better), yet for good all-round results and general benefit to the trees, nothing is as good as this. Then if not so infected, a good spraying with 98 per cent. lye will make the trees look better and "slicker" than anything else. Use about seven or eight cans of a reliable potash lye (such as Red Seal) to fifty gallons of water (the formula is three degrees on the Beaume Spindle). Immediately after the bloom falls, and while the calyx is still open, spray for the codling moth, using arsenite and Bordeaux, up-to-date formulas can be obtained by



a card to our Blackburg Station. The foregoing will about fill the bill during April.

Now, for good reasons for reminding your readers of their insurance policy being now due. On February 13th an editorial in the "Rural New Yorker" called attention to the fact that "the Virginia State Horticultural Society is branching out," and says many complimentary things, all true, too, I am glad to say, about the way we are establishing packing associations and guaranteeing grade marks, etc. It adds: "No one ever expected Virginia to take the lead of Vermont, but she is doing so." This refers to the magnificent display of apples recently shown by the members of this Society in New York, as advertising Virginia, and plainly shows how our efforts have attracted that attention to the Old Dominion's fine fruits, we have so long and ardently desired. But having done this much, we must be ready to "deliver the goods," and in order to do so, must have the perfect fruit. Two weeks ago from the time I am writing this, I was in Covent Garden Market, London, Eng., and saw apples of beautiful appearance, and equally beautiful packing sold there. I observed also a few barrels of Virginia Albemarle Pippins. In conversation with some dealers I asked them how this apple compared with others from other places. I was told they were second to none, "but we don't handle so many of them because they are generally so wormy." I assured them that while this might have been the case in the past, they would not find it so in the future, and of the steps now taken by the Virginia Horticultural Society to ensure better packing and cleaner fruit. They said they were glad to hear it, and they hoped their future experience would show them I was correct. Observe, they would not take my word; they wanted to be convinced. Now, though as many of you are aware, I am of English birth, yet my twenty-seven years' residence in Virginia has made me feel the same pride and love for the Old Dominion as though of native birth. In fact, it is an old saying that a convert is more enthusiastic than most born there. And I can't say how I simply hated to hear the above quoted criticism. Therefore, I feel impelled to write these lines and remind those who have not done so to lose no time in taking out their usual insurance policy for good sound fruit. I fear I am over-reaching too much on your space, so hold my pen from running on further on the topics suggested by the foregoing. However, you have all heard by this time of how the Virginia Horticultural Society is doing all in its power to educate to better methods, and we feel the seed we have been sowing and continue to sow, is at last producing better results.

WALTER WHATELY,

Secy.-Treas., Va. State Horticultural Society.

Crozet, Albemarle Co., Va.

#### AMONG THE TRUCKERS.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Last week I made a trip down the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia and around the trucking sections of Norfolk. I found the sweet potato growers of Accomac and Northampton, as usual, hauling and spreading the

rakings of the pine forest over the land, and plowing it in under for the sweet potato crop.

Here and there I saw patches of crimson clover, and if all the land intended for sweet potatoes had had this winter cover, there would be a far better humus-making growth to turn under for the sweets than the rakings of the pine woods, so laboriously gotten together. Almost everywhere the fields were bare and brown, left for the winter rains to wash out the fertility.

Doubtless the leaves and trash from the woods makes some humus, but how much better would be the crop of crimson clover that would add more organic matter and at the same time furnish all the nitrogen the crop needs, and all for the trouble of scattering the seed after a fall crop of vegetables had been gathered.

Both on the Eastern Shore and about Norfolk an immense area has been planted in early Irish potatoes, hoping that the small crop North last summer will leave the market bare of old potatoes, unless the imported potatoes take the place.

At Norfolk I met one of the largest growers, a Mr. Trotman, who works eight farms on the West Branch, and has planted 2,000 barrels of Irish potatoes. I was told that Mr. Trotman buys annually 100,000 empty barrels for shipping his produce, for which he pays \$180.00 per thousand. It takes a lot of stuff to pay his package bill.

Among the smaller growers about Lambert's Point, I found one man who is ahead of his neighbors in that he uses glass more than they. He has 3,700 sashes on frames and hot-beds, and his cucumbers and egg plants were growing in the hot-beds in veneer boxes packed closely together. From his frames he was gathering a fine crop of radishes and beets. When these are out he runs a deep furrow through the frames and fills it with manure and beds on this, and then sets one of the boxes of cucumbers in each sash, and two egg plants in other sashes, and when the weather is settled, strips off the sashes and lets the vines run over frames and alleys, and in this way gets a very early crop. But the Lambert Point truckers are in straits with their lettuce, spinach and beans, their main crops. Several years ago they were making money fast, but now a mysterious affection takes their fall-planted lettuce and spinach, and the plants dwindle and die. Here and there were apparently healthy plants on the beds surrounded by dying ones, and they said that the healthy ones would gradually go the same way. I could not find any evidence of disease on the plants, and came to the conclusion that it is the acidity of the soil, and the constant exposure to sun all summer, with no winter cover. The soil is very acid, as was shown by the litmus paper test, and is deficient in humus, as was shown by the hard baking character of the soil. They did not seem to think that they could afford to grow legumes on land worth \$1,500 an acre, but I am sure that they cannot afford not to do so. I advised them to sow cow peas after the lettuce, and let them mature and plow them under, and apply lime to the soil and turn the peas for the spinach crop, or for a spring crop to sow crimson clover on the peas as the leaves fall. This, with a greater use of phos-



phoric acid and potash, I believe, will cure the trouble. They have been using city manure and nitrate of soda till the soil lacks phosphoric acid and potash. One man promised to try this on part of his land, and I hope his example will spread. My time was too short to see as much of the West Branch as I wished, and I have promised to come again, as I am about to start on a trip through the trucking sections from Savannah northward with the season.

W. F. MASSEY.

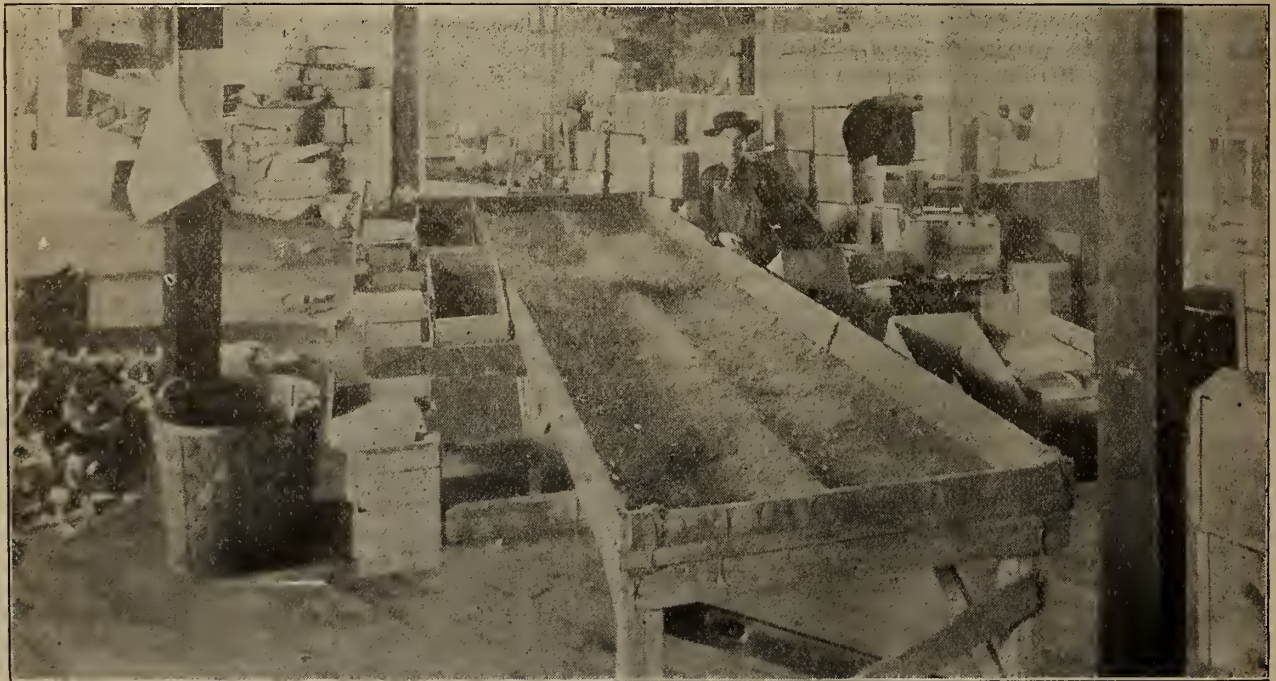
#### A COMPARISON BETWEEN HOOD RIVER, OREGON, AND VIRGINIA, IN APPLES.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

The most famous apple region in this country to-day is the Hood River Valley of Oregon. We can say this without any disparagement of the great apple regions of Virginia and other States. Hood River apples are more widely known to-day than the apples of any other district, or State, and Hood River prices—over \$3.00 per bushel box last season—while attained by a few of the best growers elsewhere, are rarely reached by all the growers of an entire region. This enviable notoriety and these flattering prices, are due more to first class

know: "Can Virginia grow as good apples as Hood River?" "Are there any cultural methods practiced in Hood River that can be introduced here to advantage?" Let us take a glance at the Hood River country and see:

The Hood River Valley makes such a stir in the fruit growing world that the visitor is surprised to find it so small. He goes there prepared to view a stretch of country certainly as big as the State of Connecticut; but finds only a little narrow valley about twenty-five miles long and two or three miles wide—the merest dot on the map of Oregon. It is just east of the Cascades, on the Columbia River, and about six hundred feet above sea level. The Valley has a rainfall of thirty-five inches, or about the same as that of the Valley of Virginia; but it all comes in the winter, there being practically no rain in the summer months. It is these cloudless summer days that give the brilliant coloring to Hood River fruit, and keep away scab, cloud, bitter rot, and other diseases that blemish our fruit. The soil is a reddish "buck-shot" loam, very rich and easy to work. The climate is quite comparable to that of the Shenandoah Valley, but somewhat milder. Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams, looming majestic and snow-laden on the horizon, and the mighty Columbia at the mouth of the Valley, make an



Good form of packing-table for apples and pears, used by the Yakima County Horticultural Union.

advertising, and to organization, than to any superior natural advantage of soil and climate. However that may be, the fact remains that the Hood River growers are shipping apples three thousand miles across the continent and selling them in Virginia cities at a nickel a piece, when the same markets ought to be supplied with Virginia-grown fruit exclusively.

The Virginia apple grower is not always going to stand being crowded out of his own markets. He wants to

inspiring setting to a beautiful spot.

The principle business of the Hood River Valley is fruit growing. There are about 1,000 acres of apple orchards over eight years old, and 2,500 acres under that age. New planting is going forward all the time, especially higher up the Valley. There are about 1,500 acres of strawberries grown chiefly in young orchards, for quick returns. Ninety per cent. of the apples are Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, which are "quality" sorts. Our



Winesaps are the equal of the Spitzenburgs, and our Pippins are superior to their Newtowns.

The capital invested in land is large—from \$50.00 to \$150.00 being paid for raw land. The orchards are small. Ten to twenty acres is an average holding. This results in intensive culture, which results in high profits. The net profits frequently run over \$400.00 per acre, from twelve-year-old trees. We have orchards in Virginia that returned over \$500.00 per acre net, last year, but from older trees. Some of the best Hood River orchards pay twenty per cent. interest on a valuation of \$2,000.00 per acre.

The trees begin to bear two or three years earlier than

it costs Hood River growers considerably more to protect their fruit from pests than it does the Virginia growers. They get fine fruit, but they have to fight for it.

The fruit is thinned on the trees, to one fruit to a spur, at a cost of fifteen to eighty-five cents per tree. This is a new proposition to Virginia growers. We thin peaches, sometimes, but apples rarely or never. But we shall have to thin apples some years. Thinning not only makes larger and more perfect fruit, but it also husband the strength of the tree so it can make a crop every year, as trees do in Hood River. The time is coming in Virginia when it will be a disgrace for a grower



Bear Creek Orchard, 265 acres. Picking Yellow Newton Pippin Apples for the London market.

the same varieties do here, chiefly owing, no doubt, to the dry summers. A Newtown (same as our Albemarle Pippin), when eleven years old bears ten to fifteen boxes. This is a great advantage, and one we cannot duplicate in this climate.

The trees are given frequent and thorough tillage each season and all the season. They are not irrigated. In not all sections of Virginia is it possible or practicable to cultivate apples as carefully as in Hood River, but there is no doubt that cultivation is best wherever practicable.

Spraying is incessant. The dry summers make it unnecessary to use Bordeaux for diseases, as much as we do here; but they have a bigger fight than we with the codling moth. There are several broods and the broods overlap, so it is a constant fight from bloom to harvest. The growers spray from six to eight times. Arsenate of lead is used chiefly. Last year the Association bought two carloads of the poison for the growers. Altogether

to have an "off" year unless frost, hail or some other untoward circumstance caused it.

Several pickings are made to a tree—another desirable practice. The fruit is picked into bushel boxes, and is packed and shipped immediately. No sweating is allowed. Late sprayed fruit is wiped to remove stains. Of course the fruit has to be handled "like eggs," in order to get to market the way it does.

The fruit is packed entirely in bushel boxes; never in barrels. There are two sizes, to accommodate different shaped apples: the "Standard," which is 10½x11½, and the "Special," 10x11x20, both inside measurement. The ends are three-quarters of an inch, the sides three-eighths of an inch, the top and bottom one-half an inch. Spruce is better than fir or pine, being whiter and less likely to split in nailing. Boxes are bought knocked down for seven to fourteen cents. The box is bound to come into general use in Virginia for shipping fancy fruit. Good



to ordinary fruit, and fruit intended for export, had better be shipped in barrels.

The fruit is graded to absolute uniformity in packing—another point for Virginia growers to note more carefully. It is the perfect grading of the fruit, not the fact that it is in a box, that makes a bushel of Hood River fruit often outsell a barrel of Virginia fruit.

There are several styles of packs, according to the size and shape of the apples—"offset," "diagonal," and "straight"; and 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 tier. It does not pay to ship apples larger than three tier or smaller than five tier. The box is lined with white paper, and paper placed between each layer of apples. Sometimes each apple is wrapped in 8x10-inch paper. A "bulge" is secured by placing the end rows of apples of the bottom layers on their sides, and the middle rows on end. This bulge should not exceed three-fourths of an inch, and is for the purpose of taking up slack. Packing is done by the box. It costs five cents per box for all packs up to five tier, and six cents for five tier. Each box has a handsome lithograph, advertising the contents. Each box is stamped with the variety, name of grower, packer, number of inspector. Packing is done by crews of four men, sent to the orchard by the manager of the Association. Each crew consists of a foreman and three packers.

The fruit is shipped in carloads of 500 to 800 boxes, and is chilled before loading. The boxes are laid upon their sides, and are cleated and braced to prevent shifting. It costs fifty cents to raise a box of Hood River apples, and it costs fifty cents to lay it down in New York City. The shipments are now almost entirely F. O. B. The organization guarantees every box. Nothing but fancy fruit is shipped. The reputation of the Hood River pack is such that buyers come to Hood River from all parts of the country, and from other countries, and come here for the crop. This is the ideal to work towards in every fruit region.

The reputation that Hood River has achieved is due almost entirely to the organization of growers, effected in 1903. Before 1903, the prices they received were not always satisfactory. The advance due to the organization of a co-operative shipping association is exhibited in the following average prices per box since 1902:

1902, 85c.; 1903, \$2.00; 1904, \$2.10; 1905, \$2.12; 1906, \$2.60; 1907, \$2.90; 1908, \$3.27. This looks pretty good, but I know Virginia fruit growers who got \$10.00 per barrel, F. O. B., this season for their Pippins.

The membership of the organization is now about 100, and it controls over ninety per cent. of the apple output of the Valley. Shares are \$10.00 each. The entire expense of the organization and shipping is met by a charge of five cents on each box of fruit handled. The successful Manager, Mr. E. H. Shepard, is paid a good salary. Such a man should be, preferably, an outsider, and a business man, not a grower. The organization not only sells the fruit, but also buys box material by the carload, spraying machinery, etc., and advertises Hood River fruit the world over, as no individual could do. The reputation of Hood River apples is worth at least fifty cents per box to the growers.

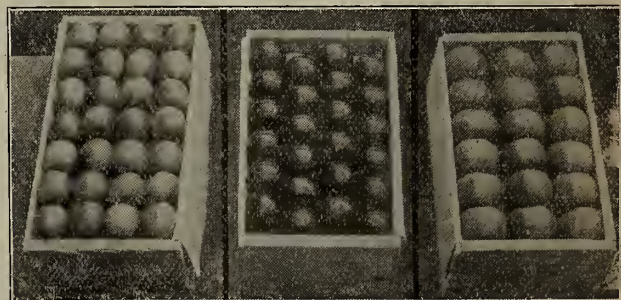
There are no end of profitable comparisons that might

be drawn between Hood River and Virginia apple growing, but I shall give only the most important:

They have no advantage over us in soil and climate. The exhibit of Hood River apples, and of the best Virginia apples, side by side, at the meeting of the Horticultural Society, proves beyond a doubt that we can raise as strictly firstclass fruit, just as high in color, perfect in size, and still better in quality, as our Hood River competitors. We can raise as fine fruit, but very few of our growers do it yet. The first object of the recent meeting of the Society was for the purpose of bringing to pass this result.

Hood River trees bear earlier than ours,—a decided advantage. They are not troubled with disease, but are woefully smitten with worms, so we about split even there. They have the advantage of a compact fruit area, which makes packing and shipping easier than in our scattered orchards. But we are 2,500 miles nearer the best markets than they, which ought to be worth something. Land is very much cheaper here than there. All things considered, I believe that Piedmont, Valley and Southwest Virginia can produce and market a bushel of fancy apples, equal to the Hood River product in every respect, for twenty-five cents less per bushel.

Where the Hood River people win out is not on better natural advantages, but in more intensive culture, in packing, and in organized shipping. We should grow fewer acres of apples,—fifty acres is more than one man can handle so as to secure maximum profits. We should grade better, giving absolute uniformity, so that we can guarantee every apple. We should look into the advantages of co-operation in shipping. Our fruit area is so scattered that it will be difficult to secure as satisfactory results here as in Hood River, but I see no reason why shipping associations should not be successful at certain of our largest fruit centers, as at Crozet, Waynes-



The famous Hood River pack.

boro, Staunton, Winchester, Stuart, and Covesville. Make it a local affair, and don't try to cover the whole Valley, or the whole Piedmont with one organization.

These three points we can learn from our Hood River competitors—more intensive culture, better packing, and co-operation. With these to aid us, it is my opinion that Piedmont, Valley and Southwest Virginia can compete successfully in any market against the apples of any State. Hood River apples not excepted.

S. W. FLETCHER, Director.

Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.



**CONDITION OF TRUCK CROPS IN TIDEWATER***Editor Southern Planter:*

Prospects for the cabbage crop are exceptionally bright. The acreage planted is practically the same as that last year. From present indications the earliest cabbage will go on the market late in April. While it is too early to even approximate the damage from cabbage insects, the indications are that it will be much less than it was last season. A few of the growers are already treating their plants to prevent the spread of the insects, and others will do so later.

Kale has practically all been marketed. The extremely low price received for it has discouraged growers somewhat. Those who held their crop to the last of the season did not fare much better than those who shipped early. Spinach is going to the market in good condition, and bringing fair prices. The prospects for the late crop is brighter than was realized from that marketed in the fall.

The acreage devoted to potatoes is in excess of that planted last year. The close of the present week will have practically all the seed planted. Northern grown seed is being used almost exclusively this season. Plants in hot-beds and cold-frames are fully up to standard, tomato plants being in exceptionally good condition, with eggplants and peppers a close second. The indications are for a slight increase in all of these crops over last season's planting. The cucumber plants for cold-frame forcing are in good condition. Some of the growers having transplanted into frames where the plants will fruit.

The acreage devoted to strawberries is somewhat less than the average. As a result of the dry weather last fall the plants are not as vigorous as could be desired. Some of the varieties are showing blooms at the present, but these early ventures are sure to be nipped by the late frosts.

T. C. JOHNSON.

Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.

**THE CABBAGE CROP IN THE FAR SOUTH.***Editor Southern Planter:*

On account of our extensive cabbage plant business hundreds of persons, both growers and receivers of cabbage, are writing us to let them know the general condition of the crop in this and other cabbage growing sections of the Southern States. We cannot answer all of these inquiries with a personal letter, and as the information is of general interest, will request that you print this letter.

On account of the low prices at which cabbage sold in the spring of 1908, the crop proved a loss to all growing sections. This loss caused a general reduction in the acreage planted in the Southern States this winter. In the regular cabbage growing sections the reduction was from twenty-five to forty per cent., while in other sections where cabbage were planted for the first time in 1908, they did not plant at all this winter. Taking the entire South from Texas to the Atlantic coast the average planted to Early Cabbage is at least forty per cent. less than it was in 1908. The freeze of January

31st to February 3d caused a temperature of fifteen to twenty degrees above in all sections where crop was set out and growing. Immediately after the blizzard we wrote all of the growing points, asking extent of damage done; the replies received stated, that about twenty-five per cent. of the plants were killed, and damage was estimated at twenty-five to fifty per cent. These letters were written immediately after the freeze, since that time the same parties have written that damage is much more severe than at first thought; plants which at first appeared to only be slightly injured have since died, and are continuing to die off and rot. The plants which are living, instead of responding to the rain and good growing weather that we have had since the blizzard, are starting to head up instead of growing, and are going to make a crop of small cabbage, not more than one-half the size that they should be. The yield of cabbage in the South will not be more than forty to fifty per cent. of a crop, and as the acreage planted is only about sixty per cent. of what it was in 1908, the yield of Early Cabbage in the Southern Half of the Gulf States, Florida and the Carolinas, will not be more than thirty to thirty-five per cent., as compared with the yield of 1908.

It is now too late for this Southern section to replant their cabbage crop, so they are increasing the acreage that will be planted in potatoes, beans, cucumbers and tomatoes. These four crops will be much heavier than last season, almost double the acreage. Early Cabbage will be scarcer than they have been for twenty years, and we believe that if the farmers in the Northern Half of the Gulf States, and other States south of the Ohio River, would get hardy cabbage plants now, and set out in cabbage the lands which they now have prepared for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and beans, they would have the markets to supply, with practically no competition from the growing sections south of them. Whereas, if they plant the other crops, they will have to compete in the markets with the largest acreage ever planted in the South.

WM. C. GERATY CO.,

Young's Island, S. C.

The Cabbage Plant Men.

A later report from San Antonio, Texas, February 27th, says:

Your letter of the 24th ult., received, and we thank you very much for the complete information given us in reference to the cabbage crop at your point. We are having exactly the same experience in this section. At first we did not think that the cold had done very much damage, but later it developed that a great many plants, which were apparently uninjured, are affected with stem rot, some are dying off, and the other plants do not seem to be growing as they should. We think that we are safe in saying, that our crop in Southern Texas will be reduced sixty to seventy per cent, and this is a very conservative estimate.

Sometimes when a woman throws a brick at an old hen in the garden, it is harder on the scenery than it is on the hen.

The best way to cultivate an appetite is to cultivate a field, and then you will have both an appetite and the wherewithal to appease it.



## Live Stock and Dairy.

### IMPROVE THE COWS.

Almost daily we are in receipt of enquiries for heifers or cows to add to dairy herds. The dairy business is growing fast in the South, and there is great need of this, for at the present time, according to the statistics, we need at least 350,000 good cows in this State alone to supply the dairy products which we are now importing into this State from the North and West. There is a great opening for the breeding of good dairy cows, and whilst it is desirable that these should, as far as possible, be pure bred animals of the type and breed specially needed to meet the particular requirements of the dairymen as to milk, butter or cheese, yet it is an obvious fact that many of those seeking these cows cannot afford to buy pure bred cows in the quantity needed to meet the requirements all at once. What they need now is good grade cows of the true dairy type. These, under the influence of good management, and fed properly balanced rations can be made to give returns which will more than double the average yield of the cows of the State, and will pave the way for pure bred herds as soon as they can be afforded. To secure this type of animals it is essential that stock owners should at once buy pure bred bulls of the dairy type, and not hesitate to give good prices for these animals to reliable breeders. It is the very falsest economy to buy a grade bull of any breed. From the use of such a bull no improvement in the type can be assured. The bull is half the herd, and, therefore, a good price can be well afforded for an animal of the purest breeding. He will pay for himself in the first crop of calves, even in a small herd. Get a pure bred bull, and you will have no difficulty in selling your heifer calves at good prices.

### CHEESE IN THE SOUTH.

Less than two per cent. of the cheese consumed in the South is produced locally. In fifty cities in thirteen Southern States the quantity handled annually amounts to approximately 42,000,000 pounds. The per capita consumption is large, especially among the laboring classes, who largely depend for their noonday meal on crackers and cheese; yet, practically no whole-milk cheese of the Cheddar type is manufactured in the South. A few small factories in South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia constitute the source of local output. It would seem, in view of this condition, that the South presents an attractive field for the manufacture of cheese. Before a cheese factory could be operated successfully, however, an adequate supply of milk would have to be assured.

### KEEPING A FLOCK OF SHEEP ON A SMALL FARM. *Editor Southern Planter:*

More encouragement should be given to sheep husbandry in the Southern States. There are large tracts of land which may be successfully utilized for the maintenance of sheep. Some of this land is broken and hilly,

while other sections are of a rather level character, and but a few hundred feet above sea level. It has been thought by many that this kind of land would not be suitable for sheep, but the experience of many farmers seems to disprove the supposition. Sheep are first-class scavengers, not only for the cultivated fields, but for the rough land, which is available on nearly every farm, and cannot be used advantageously for cultivated crops. Since a flock of from thirty to fifty may be kept on a small farm with comparatively little care and outlay for food, it is a form of stock husbandry which is worthy of encouragement for a flock of sheep well managed and handled in the Southeastern States should make a profit of at least \$5.00 per head to the owner, exclusive of the sale price of the fleece, which will be ample to pay for the cost of maintaining the ewe and lamb. Because some who have engaged in sheep husbandry have found it unprofitable, does not mean that the business cannot be followed with success, for there are hundreds of farmers who are now producing hot-house lambs, and have made even a larger profit than that suggested above, since under good management a flock of one hundred native ewes well fed and handled will produce from 120 to 150 lambs.

The best foundation stock to use in establishing a flock are the native ewes of the immediate section, though those obtained from the mountains in any part of the Appalachian region prove excellent mothers when brought to the lowlands, and are serviceable for a period of at least two years. These ewes are hardy and accustomed to gathering their own food, and are, therefore, excellent rustlers, and they do not need to be especially pampered on that account, which is a material advantage to the uninitiated stockman who frequently fails to make a success of handling animals at the outset because of inexperience. Therefore, the native ewe is particularly valuable to one commencing sheep rearing for the first time.

In order that the lambs may mature rapidly and have vigor and quality of fleece and carcass, both essential to selling them advantageously, a pure-bred ram should be used with the flock. Since the ewes can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the sire constitutes more than half the flock, it will be profitable to purchase a first-class animal, even though he may cost as much as \$25.00. Sufficiently good sires can be obtained, however, from \$15.00 up. The sire may be selected from one of several breeds. The Dorsets are noted for their prolificacy and their early maturing qualities, and have given good satisfaction in many sections of the South. A ram of any of the Down breeds is likely to prove satisfactory, however, as the Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford have all been used with more or less success. Moreover, these breeds seem to take very well to the South, and the cross of a Down ram on native ewes has in nearly all instances proved to be most satisfactory.

Having laid the foundation of the flock, which may be



done at a comparatively small outlay, since native ewes may be purchased at from \$2.00 to \$3.00, abundant and succulent pastures should be provided for early in the season in order to stimulate the vitality of the ewes to the highest degree, and thus insure their getting with lamb earlier in the season as the profit to be made from the flock will depend to a very considerable extent on having the lambs dropped in late December or early January. In a mild climate there is no objection to having the lambs dropped at this season of the year, since they are quite hardy to commence with, and the comparatively small amount of protection needed may be cheaply provided in some outbuilding. It is especially important to keep young lambs dry and warm at first. After that they should be allowed to run at large with their mothers, for sheep do much better when given as large a degree of liberty as possible, even in the coldest climates, than where confined in warm, ill-ventilated stables. Their coat is so heavy that it protects them sufficiently well from cold weather, but in wet weather it is liable to become thoroughly soaked and give the sheep a cold, hence the importance of protecting them from cold winter rains.

Attempts should not be made to maintain a large flock on the average farm. Twenty-five to fifty will, as a rule, be found more profitable. Many persons make the mistake of doubling and trebling the size of their flocks as soon as they find out that sheep rearing is a profitable industry when conducted on business-like principles, but it does not follow that a flock of ninety sheep will make the proportionate profit obtained from thirty. Therefore, the novice should not make the mistake of attempting to keep too many animals at first.

As to suitable foods for the summer season, there is nothing better than pasture. This pasture may not be of the best character, however, when judged from the standpoint of its utility for beef or dairy cattle. Bermuda grass will answer very well for sheep, or the rough land available on the majority of our farms which is thrown out and is being reclaimed from an eroded condition, and is covered with wild grass and legumes and other small growth. This character of pasture, however, is not likely to prove sufficiently abundant or stimulating to insure securing as early a crop of lambs as is desirable. It will be advisable, therefore, to have some soiling crops available to turn the sheep on, especially in late July or early August. A great variety of crops may be used for this purpose. In some sections rape will be found an ideal food; in others, cowpeas or soy beans will prove the most desirable. Where alfalfa or clover is available it can be used with success. It will take comparatively little effort on the part of the farmer to seed a few acres down to one of these crops to be used as a pasture for the sheep at the time suggested. The cull lambs left over from the June shipment may be successfully finished on cowpeas or soy beans in the late fall. These crops should be allowed to practically mature their seed and will furnish a large enough amount of grain to supply not only the needed concentrates, but a rich enough form of roughness to put the lambs in first class condition for slaughter. The few that are left over on

the average farm when properly finished, can generally be sold at a fair price to local butchers. While liberal feeding in August and September is necessary for the ewes, the system should be continued throughout the fall and early winter.

To secure an abundance of desirable succulent food such crops as oats and vetch, rye and vetch, or vetch alone should be seeded not later than September. These crops, if the season is at all favorable, and the land well prepared, will develop with sufficient rapidity to furnish grazing through the late fall and winter, and during the next spring until the Bermuda grass or other tame pastures become available. By following such a system the land is kept covered in the winter, the sheep gather the larger part of their nutrition without cost or effort to the owner, and enrich the land by their droppings. The land is in better condition to produce a crop the next year, and has been made to sustain a flock which will net a nice profit in the spring. Surely, this is an infinitely better system of practice than we follow since we so frequently permit the land to lie idle and wash seriously through the winter season. By the system of practice suggested, the farmer raises his crop of lambs at a very small cost for concentrates since the ewes and lambs will need comparatively little grain. By having the character of pasture suggested, the ewes are kept in better condition and the lambs will be stronger and thriftier when they are dropped, which is a very important matter. The lambs will also quickly learn to eat, and this will lessen the drain on the ewes.

As to what should be fed in the way of grain, a small amount of cotton-seed meal with corn will make an excellent ration; or corn and bran may be used together. Not over one-quarter pound of cotton seed meal should be fed per head per day with one-half pound of corn. These feeds may be mixed together and fed in narrow flat troughs placed in the pastures. Salt should also be kept in these troughs. It is not necessary, of course, to grind the corn for sheep unless convenient to do so, as they masticate it very thoroughly. For the lambs a little bran at first will prove more satisfactory than the cotton-seed meal, but after they have learned how to eat and obtained a good start, a little cotton-seed meal and corn will stimulate growth, which is the end desired.

In order to push the lambs forward as rapidly as possible, it is very often desirable to construct a creep adjacent to the pasture. This is a fence so arranged as to permit the lambs to readily pass through or under it while the old sheep are held in check. The use of the creep is important because it enables one to teach the lambs to eat concentrates more quickly, and they grow and mature more rapidly on that account. Good spring lambs, the progeny of mothers fed and cared for as suggested, should be ready to go on the market in a climate like that in most sections of the South in May or early June. They consume but a minimum amount of grain and readily bring from five to seven cents a pound. Since they should weigh under good management from seventy to ninety pounds, it is easy to see that they yield a nice profit to the farmer for a comparatively small outlay. They are docile and interesting animals to handle,



and require as little care as any class of stock kept on the farm. This does not mean that they will grow without effort on the part of the farmer, and all that is necessary to make money is to purchase a flock of ewes and turn them loose; not by any means. Skill in management, and judicious feeding and mating are essentials to success, but in proportion to the attention and care required, they will yield as handsome a profit as can be obtained from any form of animal industry. Since there is enough waste feed and land on the majority of our farms to maintain a flock successfully by a little forethought, it is strange that more attention is not given to this profitable business since ideal conditions are found for its pursuit throughout the entire South.

There is an ever-increasing market for the early spring or hot-house lamb, and the lamb which can be grown in the South under the conditions outlined is equal in size and quality to the best hot-house lambs raised under the most expensive conditions prevailing in the North. There is no danger of over-stocking the market for some time to come, for since lamb is such a highly nutritious food, and comparatively easy of digestion, there should be an ample market for all that can be produced right at home, and will be, as soon as the virtues of this class of stock are more fully appreciated. Fresh spring lamb would add a pleasing and delightful variety to the daily diet, and why should not the farmer have the best for himself and family if he can do so with ease and economy. When the lambs are sold, the round outlined above should be pursued with the ewes during the next spring and summer. Experience will suggest many improvements over the method previously followed. It will be inadvisable to keep the ewes longer than two years. By selling them at this time there is less danger of their contracting diseases to which sheep are subject. Moreover, they are sold in sufficient vigor to command a fair price, and a new set of breeding animals will generally prove more profitable to the owner.

There is another reason why sheep breeding should be encouraged in the Eastern States. Up to this time diseases to which this animal is subject have not obtained a firm foothold in this section, and by using the native ewes which are comparatively hardy and free from disease, there is not so much danger of introducing the various parasites which attack sheep, and have proven so disastrous to the industry in some sections. By changing pastures frequently the chances of permanent infection are also lessened since it is thought by some that the parasites find their way into the stomach of the sheep from the grass, and the closer the pastures are eaten off, the more liable the flock becomes to permanent infection. Of course, sheep and dogs cannot be raised well together, and it is on account of the trifling and worthless curs which predominate so largely in many sections that sheep husbandry has been held in check all these years. Since the sheep will make a handsome profit for its owner, while utilizing and improving the waste areas of the farm, it is surprising that the dog should still be able to dominate the situation so completely. Dogs are all right in their place, but when they come to be a menace to the development of an important

industry, it certainly seems time to limit their sphere of action. This can, of course, always be done by taxing them according to the practice followed in a number of States, and thus providing a source of revenue for reimbursing the owners of sheep which have been destroyed, and also lessening the number of cur dogs which run at large and constitute the chief enemy of the small farmer's flock.

ANDREW M. SOULE.

Georgia State College of Agriculture.

#### TEXAS, OR TICK FEVER QUARANTINE.

Office of State Veterinarian,

Burkeville, Va., March, 1909.

Virginia Cattle Quarantine against territory infested with cattle ticks in this State. Notice to cattle owners, transportation companies and others handling cattle in Virginia: From the fifteenth day of March, 1909, continuously, unless this order is revoked, until the fifteenth day of December, 1909, inclusive, no cattle shall be moved from the following counties to that portion of the State not herein mentioned, except for immediate slaughter, and then only according to the rules and regulations for moving quarantined cattle.

List of counties in Virginia quarantined for the year 1909, owing to the present cattle ticks therein, is as follows: Brunswick, Chesterfield, Fluvanna, Greenville, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Mecklenburg, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, York, and that part of Warwick county not included in the Newport News Magisterial District.

During the continuance of this order the County of Lunenburg is provisionally quarantined; that is, cattle from the non-infested portion of this county may be moved if said cattle are inspected and passed jointly by the State and Federal inspectors, and their written permission is obtained and exhibited at time of movement.

"From the other counties and parts of counties in that portion of the State of Virginia, which is quarantined for Splenic, Southern or Texas fever, cattle shall only be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined area in accordance with the regulations for immediate slaughter."

By order of State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,

State Veterinarian.

#### THE HOLSTEIN ADVANCED REGISTRY SYSTEM.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

It will, no doubt, be interesting to the readers of your paper to learn under what rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association the "official tests" of Holstein cows are made. The system employed by the Association is termed the "advanced registry" system.

The stringent regulations laid down by the Association for conducting these tests practically preclude the possibility of the slightest error, whether wilful or unintentional, in the reported production of the cow, and the system enables the breeder, desirous of improving his herd, to ascertain the true dairy ability of his cows, not only to his own satisfaction, but to that of his customers also; while by its records, it enables him—as, also,



the owner of grade cows—to select a bull with an heredity, such as, when mated with the cows of his herd, is most likely to increase its productive capacity. Many owners of mixed, and even grade herds, in this State are using nothing but a bull from a cow of advanced registry standing.

The herd-book of the Association conserves the purity of the breed, being based upon purity of blood, any animal being eligible to registry if its sire and dam have been recorded. The Advanced Register is more or less of a herd-book in a herd-book, based upon individual merit of both sexes, and designed as an aid to improvement within the breed. The system of advanced registry is particularly adapted to the dairy breeds, the Holstein-Friesian Association being the first dairy organization to establish such a system, in 1885. Since that time over 8,000 Holstein cows and 600 Holstein bulls have been admitted to the Advanced Register.

While the Association does not ignore the value of conformity, as indicated by its score-card, rather encouraging breeding with a view to propagating "the true type of Holstein" than simply for an increased per cent. of fat, or a larger production of milk, yet the worth of an animal is based more largely on its individual excellence, as measured, on the part of the cow, by her ability in dairy production, and, on the part of the bull, by his potency to beget daughters of merit. Any pure-bred cow can be admitted to the Advanced Register, being classified as Advanced Registry Official (A. R. O.), should she make 7.2 pounds of butter fat, or over, in seven consecutive days, if she calves on or before she is two years old, and for every day of age over two years this requirement is increased by the decimal .00439 of a pound of fat. This aggregates twelve pounds of butter fat at the age of five years, or the "full age form," which is the requirement at that age. Any pure-bred bull is eligible to be admitted to the Advanced Register as soon as four, or more, of his daughters have made A. R. O. records, and the bull is classified as Advanced Registered Standard (A. R. S.). As can be seen the requirements for Advanced Registry records are very moderate, and owners are not usually content to have their animals merely qualify, but strive to see how much they can exceed the minimum.

Such A. R. O. records are for a period of seven consecutive days, or for fourteen, or twenty-one, or thirty or more, if so stated, and are made under the direct supervision of a representative from the State Experiment Station, who has to take oath before a notary public as to the correctness of the record. The integrity of the "supervisor," as he is called, has to, in turn, be vouched for by the director, or other officer of the station, in charge of the dairy tests. The supervisor must be present at the last regular milking, before the commencement of the test, which is started four or more days after the cow calves, and must see that the cow is milked dry at the time. If there is but one supervisor conducting the test, not more than one "test" cow can be milked at a time, as he is required to be in such a position that he can observe the milker during each and every milking, and that the pail contains nothing but the cow's milk. After each milking is completed, he takes charge of the pail and contents, weighs the latter,

enters the weight on his record, and takes two samples, one for his fat test, which is made in duplicate, to avoid error, and one for the "composite test" sample, containing a part of all the milkings of the test, and which is sent to the Agricultural College to be re-tested for the average fat, as a check on his work. He is required to keep the composite test sample, his own samples, and all his records under lock during the time of the test, and in filling out the final blanks, has to compare the "color markings" on the animal's certificate of registry with the black and white outlines on the animal, thereby absolutely identifying the name with the animal.

Before the blank, on which is enumerated the production at every milking, with its fat per cent., is forwarded to the Association's Superintendent of Advanced Registry, its correctness in every detail, is sworn to by the owner of the cow, her feeder and her milker. Finally, if for any reason, the Association's superintendent should decide to retest the animal, especially where a very large production is concerned, in order to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the reported production, he orders a re-test," and sends one of his own representatives to make another test of the animal, as a check on the first, which, if not perfectly satisfactory, annuls the first.

The Association not only enters the completed butter fat and milk records in its registers free of charge, but also gives a total of 173 regular prizes annually, ranging from \$40.00 to \$50.00, to owners of cows, who have done meritorious work in the different classes, regulated by the ages of the animals, that have been reported and accepted throughout the year. No one owner can win more than a total of nine prizes, however.

At its annual meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., last June, the Holstein-Friesian Association voted as being greatly in favor of co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture and other Associations of breeders of dairy cattle in the support of a National Register of Merit, in which it was proposed to enter the yearly records, in both milk and butter fat, of cows of every breed.

No private record is ever entertained by the Holstein-Friesian Association, but the semi-official yearly test, which is the same as the Jersey official yearly test, and is much more strict than the Guernsey yearly official test, consists in making the results obtained from a regular official test of not less than two days in every month of lactation, the basis of computation for the average per cent. of fat in the milk of the cow for that month, and also using the results of the regular official test as a check upon the milk production of the cow as reported by the owner. Such tests, while not as absolutely accurate as the official tests, are of great value in determining approximately what a cow can do for her whole period of lactation.

The rules of the Association under which these semi-official yearly records are made are such as will admit not only of the record being entered in its proper class by the Association, but also in the National Dairy Register of Merit should such a register be established as proposed by the government.

Albemarle Co., Va.

W. F. CARTER JR.



**COTTON-SEED MEAL FOR HORSES.***Editor Southern Planter:*

Many inquiries come to us requesting information as to the value and advisability of feeding cotton-seed meal to horses and mules. We always recommend it in limited amounts, of course; and believe there is no better source for protein in a horse's ration than cotton-seed meal. All farmers are interested in securing more efficient labor from their teams, and, if possible, without additional expense. The writer proposed a horse feeding experiment to test the advantages of cotton seed meal a year ago, and has again proposed it with some prospect of doing this valuable work for the benefit of the farmers, all of whom are interested in teams and their best feeding for returns in labor or breeding. We shall endeavor to begin the work in a short time.

Some have thought that feeding cotton-seed meal would not be advisable for brood mares. Good horse sense would indicate to us that if not deleterious to cows, the most easily excited to abortion of any of our domestic animals, it would not be to mares. We know cows are often fed as much as three or four pounds per day. The writer fed cotton-seed meal to horses and mules in Indiana, and to three mares in the winter and spring, all of which had spring colts, and there were never any bad effects observable at any time. Horses thrive on cotton-seed meal, and while they do not take to it very kindly at first, yet the fact that they do so well when it forms a part of their ration, is sufficient to justify the use of this great Southern feed, both for them and mules. Judge Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., says there is not the remotest danger of abortion from feeding cotton-seed meal to brood mares in reasonable quantities, say, not to exceed two pounds per day. It must be remembered that they do not take to it kindly if on full feed of good grain, and a very small amount must be fed in the beginning, coaxing them to the new taste, as it were, which is better than forcing them to it by a semi-starvation process. But it is not inadvisable to keep horses a little hungry until they take to eating a little of the meal, when they will then soon eat a full ration with such an amount of the new feed as you desire to incorporate therein. It certainly keeps work stock in good condition, both body and coat. As much as three pounds may be fed to hard-worked horses.

**WALTER J. QUICK,**

Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

**UNIFORMITY IN AYRSHIRE DAIRY YIELDS SHOWN IN TEST.**

I ran across an interesting account in the Holstein Register of the butter test at the Oregon State Fair this fall. In the test were three Holsteins, three Jerseys and three Ayrshires. The best of the three Holsteins won first, and the best of the Jerseys won second, but taking the three Jerseys and the three Ayrshires in comparison, singly and collectively, it brings out the chief characteristic of the Ayrshire cow in a high general average.

While there are phenomenal cows among the Holsteins and Jerseys taken singly, the average production shows the Ayrshire to be a great producer as a breed.

This test illustrates this fact as follows: The three Holsteins gave 269.13 pounds of milk and 10.083 of butter-fat. The three Ayrshires gave 260.4 pounds of milk and 9.835 pounds of butter-fat. The three Jerseys gave 229.11 1-4 pounds of milk and 9.709 pounds of butter-fat.

In all public tests, as far as I have known, there has been less difference in yield between the best and poorest, in the Ayrshire, than in any of the other dairy breeds.

**C. M. WINSLOW.**

We would like to see some of our Southern dairy farmers take up the Ayrshire breed and give it a trial. We are convinced from our personal knowledge of these cows that they would be found well suited for our short-grass sections. They are easy keepers, good foragers, and make good milk cows, and for cheese making are not excelled by any breed.—Ed.

**THE SCRUB HOG IS GOING.***Editor Southern Planter:*

It is an evident fact that in our county the scrub hog is rapidly being eliminated, and pure breds of various types are taking his place. Some years ago I found by making feeding tests that I was able to make from fifty to eighty pounds more of pork from pure bred Berkshires when slaughtered at ten to twelve months old, than I could with a good type of the scrub hog, killed at the same age. A friend, whose farm lies adjoining mine, made a feeding test this year, and got ninety-two pounds more pork from a Berkshire than he did from a good grade scrub pig, both being the same age, and having precisely the same care and attention. Had his entire herd of sixteen hogs been pure bred, he would have gotten 1,472 pounds more pork than he did get, and still not been out any more time and feed than he was. At seven cents a pound, the price of pork now, he would have gotten \$103.04 more money, thus losing enough in one year to stock his farm with pure breds. When I kept the scrub hogs I could only get \$1.50 to \$2.50 each for the pigs at weaning age; with pure breds I now sell pigs at \$5.00 to \$7.50 at that age, and can't meet the demand. When I kept the scrub sow she hardly paid her board; with pure breds my sows net me from \$20.00 to \$30.00 each yearly.

Since eliminating the scrub hog I have tried several different breeds of pure breds, but find the Berkshires to be the best hog I can raise. I find them to make splendid mothers, the pigs grow off rapidly, and make larger hogs at eight to ten months than any I have ever tried. Brother farmer, if you are still holding onto the scrub hog, make one feeding test, also one breeding test, and see if you don't let him go. It is true, it costs more to stock a farm with purebreds, yet money spent for this will certainly pay a large per cent.; at least, it did for me.

Henderson Co., Tenn.

**W. C. CROOK.**



## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY NOTES.

Low prices for eggs this month and next will discourage many people, especially those who are compelled to buy all their feed. Many will sell their hens and neglect their chicks, and next December and January these same people will buy hens at \$1.00 each, or pay forty cents per dozen for eggs. There is only one way to succeed with poultry and make money by keeping a flock. One must have good stock, young stock, good feed, good houses, good range and good care, then keep steadily on, no matter what the prices are. It is the average price for the year that one must figure on, and not April and May prices. Another thing: one must have early hatched pullets, and get them to the laying age before December, then give them good care and feed, and keep them laying all winter. The small breeds, Spanish, Hamburgs, Andalusians, Games, Leghorns and their crosses may be depended on to lay in five months from the shell. The medium breeds, Rocks, Wyandotts, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Reds, etc., will lay at from six to eight months old, and the large breeds, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans require eight to ten months to mature. Some particular strains of all the various breeds will lay sooner than the average, and the feed and care also have a marked effect. All young stock should be kept growing as rapidly as possible.

One very essential part of raising young chicks is to have them on clean ground. I mean by this, ground that has not been contaminated by having a large flock of fowls and chicks running in the same yard from year to year, without having the land plowed and seeded to some growing crop. Cholera, gapes, roup and diarrhea are infectious, and the disease germs will live in the soil for months unless it is plowed and seeded to some growing crop. Yards and runs that are used for poultry constantly should be arranged so the land can be plowed and limed at least once each year, and two or three times would be better. This is true also of poultry houses. The floors are a source of contamination, and must be kept clean. If we have earth floors the soil should be taken out to a depth of four inches every year, and fresh, gravelly soil filled in. Where board floors are used, they should be kept dusted with air-slaked lime, and sprinkled freely at least once per month, with some good disinfectant like carbolic acid or zenoleum. I prefer crude carbolic acid and kerosene oil. Make an emulsion with one pound of soap to one gallon of oil and two gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, then add the oil and churn until you have an emulsion; then add one quart of crude carbolic acid, and mix thoroughly. Take one quart of this emulsion to four or six quarts of water, and sprinkle floors, roosts and nests thoroughly, and add in the same proportion to lime wasb, and spray the inside of the houses with it.

Friend Arbuckle is on the right track with his incubation experiments, and by the time he has spent two

years, of the duration of my two years, he will be able to build a machine that will admit enough pure, warm air at hatching time for several hundred chicks, and thus do away with the spring-bottom toboggan-slide arrangement. I have been hatching chicks in incubators since 1890. Almost two decades. During this period I have used every kind and character of machine, from fifty-egg size bantams, to 400-egg size Cyphers. Hot water, hot air, open bottom and airtight; diffusion and radiation, non-moisture and moisture, in the North and in Dixie, and I have never been wise enough or stupid enough to hatch "every egg" in any of them.

### Hen Proverbs.

A feather pulling hen is a nuisance. Some men claim they can cure the habit. It can be cured by using the hatchet. This has never been known to fail.

Lean, lousy hens are not profitable. Feed liberally and provide a good dust bath of dry loam and a handful of Persian insect powder.

Be careful to remove all broody hens from the nest every evening, unless they are wanted for hatching. Put them in a small, clean run, and feed wheat and soaked oats, and they will lay in a very few days. If allowed to sit several days, they will not lay in less than twenty days.

If you want to raise pure bred poultry either keep but one breed, or keep them yarded closely all the time. Some breeders make a practice of allowing several breeds to run together from July to January. Do not allow this, as they will not breed pure.

Cleanliness and regularity in caring for the flock is the foundation of success.

Hens will lay fresh eggs without ice water to drink. Take the chill off during frosty mornings.

Dry sifted loam is the very best material to use under the roosts on the dropping boards. It absorbs odors, keeps the boards dry, preserves the manure. The cost is nothing.

The small breeds produce eggs cheaper than the medium and large breeds and very much cheaper than mongrel stock. Old men for council, young men for action. We don't need council in the hen-yard.

Four eggs contain as much nourishment as a pound of beef. Eight medium sized eggs weigh a pound.

Crows, hawks, cats and rats steal more chicks than the entire African population. Give the chicks a few grains of strychnine in their feed once per week, and it will stop the loss.

Keep the nests clean and free from mites. Change the nesting material at least once every four weeks, and dust the bottom and corners thoroughly with Persian insect powder. Hens do not take kindly to dirty, damp, vermin-infected nests.

Give the hens as great a variety of feed as possible. Season it occasionally with salt and pepper. A teaspoon full of each to every twenty hens. Red pepper is the best.



Do not expect clean eggs if your houses and runs are filthy.

Do not leave eggs in the nests over night. If you have clean, darkened nests it is not necessary to have nest eggs.

If you want good, strong, fertile eggs for hatching, yard twenty of your best hens in a roomy yard, and have two males. Allow them to run with the flock on alternate days. Have a good roomy coop out of sight of the flock, and keep one male in this coop, with plenty of oats, wheat and corn in a self-feeding hopper. Change the males every night.

If your yards have no grass or clover in them for the hens, feed them sprouted oats. Put one peck of oats in a four-gallon jar and pour warm water over it. Cover it with a burlap, and leave it until short sprouts appear. Then spread it out in a shallow box about two inches deep, and keep it moist by sprinkling it twice every day until it is a mass of green. Cut it in pieces, six or eight inches square, and give it to the hens, and see the fun. This peck of oats will make a bushel of feed and nearly a peck of eggs.

If you are looking for an occupation that will pay you big money without work, do not engage in the poultry business. Be a congressman or United States senator.

If your hens lay undersized eggs, it means that they need meat or green cut bone. Feed them meat in some form at least three times per week during winter.

HUSSELMAN.

#### EGG CONSUMPTION.

The City of New York alone consumes 9,000,000 eggs per day, and up to this time the supply this year has not been in excess of the daily consumption. Usually in April and May the supply exceeds the consumption by about 1,000,000 eggs per day, and these go into cold storage to meet the demands in the fall and winter months, when the supply is far below the daily consumption. To add to this enormous demand for only one city there are the demands of all the other great cities of the country. There is, therefore, still plenty of work for the hens to do, and room for a constant increase in the number kept in the country. Our advertising columns in March show that our people are making good efforts to get a fair share of the money which the hen brings to the farm, and we hear from many of our advertisers that they are doing a good business. One advertiser told us that he had sold \$185 worth of eggs up to the middle of the month, and was 600 eggs behind in his orders. The average price of eggs advances year by year, and there is no fear of the market being overstocked with either eggs or poultry. Hens are the consumers of the unconsidered trifles of food produced on the farm, but the returns made are no inconsiderable item in the farm profits.

#### CARE OF DUCKLINGS.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

The inquiries I have recently received from readers of the Southern Planter in regard to care of young ducks are so numerous that I thought it might be in season to

contribute a short article on the subject. To make a success of duck culture, pure bred stock should be the foundation on which to build. While the outlay in the beginning may be a trifle greater if good stock is purchased, the results are a source of profit and pleasure. Now, since we know what to start with, let us come to the process of hatching and caring for the ducklings. Eggs may be hatched either in incubators or under hens. I think the latter will appeal to the majority of those who only care to raise on a small scale, but if an extensive industry is anticipated, incubators and brooders should be used. To prepare the nest for hatching, put fresh earth in the bottom of a box, shape into a shallow hole, and form a nest of straw on top. It is then ready for use. I do not find it necessary to moisten the eggs when hatched under hens, but if the weather is dry, they may be sprinkled a few days previous to the hatch. Ducklings should be taken from the nest when dried off, and kept comfortable until the hatch is over, then if the weather is warm, should be put with the mother in a comfortable hovel and kept confined for a few days. Provide straw or hay for the hen to hover her brood on. Care should be taken not to let the little ducks get chilled, as it will weaken their vitality, if it does not kill them, and for this reason they should not be allowed to run out in the rain or swim in cold water. It is best for ducklings to have water for drinking purposes only of which they should be provided plenty in a shallow vessel, yet have it deep enough to immerse their heads in, as by this means they keep their nostrils from clogging. Ducklings should be given water, but not fed until about fifteen or twenty hours old. They will eat and thrive on almost any kind of food. Bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or raw egg mixed with corn-meal are both good rations, and may be used; yet, anything else that chickens eat will answer. Table scraps are excellent for ducks, and if there are only a small flock, should be sufficient for their consumption. While young ducklings should be fed often, about five or six times a day. As they grow older and able to forage for themselves, it is unnecessary to feed over two or three times a day. Indian Runners grow rapidly, make broilers in a shorter time, and on less food than chickens do. There is no loss with them, unless by accidents, as they are not subject to disease; are not troubled by hawks, and are not eaten up by lice. It is important that ducklings should have sand and gravel around their drinking water. Like chickens, they need grit, and the sand absorbs the water they spill. Mix a little sand with their food also, and never have the food sloppy, but in a light crumbly condition. I hope I have made the simplicity and ease of duck culture plain, and wish success to all who are engaged in, or anticipate this industry. It may be of interest to add that Washington quotations, under date of March 13th, give hen eggs, 17 1-2 cents per dozen; duck eggs, 28 cents. Note the difference in price, while it costs as much to produce a dozen hen eggs as a dozen duck eggs, if Indian Runners are the ducks kept.

MRS. B. J. GRASBERGER.

Louisa Co., Va.



## TURKEY RAISING.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

As I probably sell more turkey eggs than any one in Virginia, I am always interested in having purchasers of eggs successful in raising the young, and I therefore presume to answer the inquiry of "Margaret" in your March issue.

I will say in the beginning that it is not an easy matter to raise young turkeys hatched under the common hen and that close confinement is fatal to both old and young turkeys. As plenty of range seems necessary for the health and growth of the poults, the common hen is a drawback in this line. However, this is the most economical way of starting, and we must put forth our best efforts in overcoming the obstacles. Unfortunately, the domesticated turkey begins its breeding season so early that insects are scarce, and the poults under such circumstances become weakened and stunted in the very beginning. The wild hen is more considerate, both as to time of laying and number of eggs laid, never having more young than she can cover well.

To obviate these difficulties, we must find a substitute for insects, which seem so essential as a food for the poults. The best one that I have so far found is curd made from buttermilk or clabber by placing the same over the fire until the curd separates from the water, then pour into a bag made of cheesecloth hanging the same until all the water has drained out of it. Young turkeys do not need to be fed when they can get an abundance of insects, but otherwise they must be fed often, but a very little at one time. Cornbread baked with plenty of lard and egg may be fed when nothing better can be found. The poults should have black pepper given them at times in their food. Onions, lettuce, etc., may be fed to them. After they are a month old there is no better food than clean wheat, and, as soon as old enough, they should be made to roost above ground.

Young turkeys are subject to gapes when allowed to roost long in the same place and on old premises. When reared with the common hen, the hovel should have a plank bottom, and be so arranged that it may be raised and sunned every day, sprinkling the floor occasionally with slacked lime, not enough to injure the feet of the little ones. For a dry roosting place there is nothing better than a shed enclosed with poultry netting. They never make as strong and healthy birds after once becoming wet and chilled.

Our greatest enemy to turkey raising is the dog. Our county has possibly twenty-five wild turkeys with three hundred dogs to hunt them and kill all the domesticated turkeys. One gentleman who will not allow his wife to raise turkeys on account of his turkey dog has ended the season with one half-grown wild turkey.

Caroline Co., Va.

G. W. MOSS.

## POULTRY KEEPING IN ENGLAND.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

One of my Christmas presents was a poultry paper published in England. It shows the lively interest our

trans-Atlantic cousins, particularly women, take in fancy poultry. They have a "Ladies' Poultry Club," managed in best up-to-date style, with a number of challenge cups, badges, medals, etc. An Honorable Poultry Instructress has just concluded a three weeks' course of lectures and practical instruction. A good many advertisements by "ladies," who breed and exhibit largely "exporting to all parts of the world," one stating a "vacancy" for pupils. "Training given in all branches, including carpentry, scientific breeding and experimental work on the formation of breeds." I have never seen the like in an American journal. Can it be that we are behind the times?

I am glad to find that among the American chickens quoted and advertised Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, my favorite breed, is well known and appreciated.

The food given pen birds on a large poultry plant is practically the same proportion that I give, except "horse flesh" is said to be cheaper and more efficacious than granulated meats. I never use the granulated meats, as I can get beef heads for fifteen cents each and, having found my feeding of them a fine egg producer as well as reasonably cheap, I have never seen reason for changing. Still, if "horse flesh" is cheaper and more efficacious, I would like to get some.

This promises to be an exceptionally fine year for poultry. The mild winter, with plenty of green stuff growing, has kept all birds in healthy, vigorous condition.

I am more firmly convinced than ever that Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are the finest general-purpose fowl known.

MISS LOUISE V. SPENCER.

Nottoway Co., Va.

## INBREEDING—SELECTION OF STOCK.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

A correspondent last month raised again the question of inbreeding, and mentioned the fact that I sent to Maine for new blood. While I do not advocate nor practice very close inbreeding as a general rule, yet his statement of my case gives a wrong impression of my object.

For many years our flock of Barred Rocks had averaged above standard weights, and the hens showed a marked tendency to take on winter fat. We bought new blood as good opportunity offered, and usually went right to work to breed it out again. That is to say, we selected the males which conformed most closely to our old type, thus in a few years' ridding ourselves of any undesirable peculiarity introduced by the new blood.

We bought stock from Maine because we were anxious to test a strain of wonderful layers under free farm range conditions, and I am free to say that the results are yet in doubt. The past winter has been a hard one on the average poultryman, for very few flocks have done normally well. We had one small flock, bred from males and females carrying much more than fifty per cent. of identical blood, and these pullets laid a little earlier and grew larger than from the Maine outcross.

The half-Maine pullets show great activity and vigor, but less size than our own strain under identical conditions, and the egg yield is not noticeably superior thus



far. They have ravenous appetites for meat, which looks like inheritance of an acquired character, and no amount of crimson clover range will take its place. In short, it seems to me that I see many effects of the ten or more generations of close confinement of their ancestors. They are the greatest rangers I ever owned, the pendulum is swinging the other way with them. We have culled them down till those which remain are a very good looking lot, and they are now laying fine sized eggs of good fertility. Eggs shipped to Connecticut March 1st showed 90 per cent.

As to the inbreeding feature, I think that with four or five separate flocks and a little toe-marking, or the use of leg-bands to identify the chicks, we can go a long time without needing to buy new blood. Vigor, size, strength, and symmetry of form should govern the selection of breeding stock for the farm. For show-room purposes nearly all breeders use close matings.

It will soon be time for spring chickens on the Washington market, and we have plenty of Blue Labels for those who have something good to sell.

Vienna, Va.

W. A. SHERMAN.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH THE REVERSIBLE CUTAWAY DISC PLOW AND CUTAWAY HARROW.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

In March Planter Mr. Robin Taylor asks about the Clarke cutaway disc plow. In the fall of 1907 I tried the Reversible cutaway disc; the Double Action cutaway harrow, and the Smoothing harrow of the Clarke Co. My soil is stiff red clay, with stones of all sizes in it. The large stones have mostly been removed from my fields, but the small ones—no larger than one's fist—are there, and probably will be until we get down to one and two-acre farms.

I tried the plow right along with a 10-80 Syracuse—three horses to each. My horses are grade Percherons, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. The result of the test was that the Syracuse, cutting ten inches deep, did not pull my team as hard as the Disc, cutting down but seven inches. In fact, I could not get the latter to cut deeper than seven inches. The small stones under the surface were continually riding the plow up or stopping the team. I found also that cornstalks would gather—several of them—in the notches of the disk and “ride it up.” Hence, unless the pea vines are green and tender, I believe they would do as the cornstalks did. I still own this plow, and if any one can tell me how to make it do good work in my land, I will appreciate it, and will tell your readers of the results. In light soils—sand or loam—I would expect this plow to do finely. The D. A. harrow and the Smoothing harrow are fine. I knew the resistance of my soil, and hence ordered with both Disc plow and D. A. harrow the three-horse rigging.

I have never tried the D. A. harrow on pea vines or such, but Mr. C. F. Ball tells me he used his in a patch of smart-weed which was as thick as it could grow, and nearly as high as his horses, and his harrow chopped them up like a cutting-box.

Will some one tell me at what stage of the proceedings

is the proper time to apply nitrate of soda to a potato crop?

J. BRAD. BEVERLEY.

Fauquier Co., Va.

Part of the nitrate of soda should be used at planting in the furrow, and later a top dressing on each side of the row after the plants have well started growth, will greatly help them.—Ed.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN APPLES.

Apples from South Africa are being sold by the Italian fruit sellers on the streets of Richmond. The apple is a large one, almost in appearance like a Johnson's Fine Winter, but a deeper color. The apples are bought in boxes of ninety-six apples, which cost the retailers \$3.25, and they are retailed at five cents each. The apple is a fine flavored, sweet, juicy one, with flesh much of the character of the Winesap in firmness. It is packed well and attractively, is uniform in size, and sells readily. This beats Oregon competition with our fruit.

#### STANDARD APPLE PACKAGES.

A bill is now before Congress providing for standard packages, grades and marks for apples which go into interstate commerce or to foreign countries. It is H. B. No. 28,338, and was formulated by a joint committee of apple growers, sellers, shippers and exporters. The size of standard bushel boxes and baskets and of barrels is clearly stated, though the shape of the box and the basket are not specified. A bushel box or basket must contain not less than 2,342 cubic inches. All closed packages of apples which contain less than the standard quantity must be marked “short” in letters an inch high. Provision is also being made for grading apples that go into interstate or foreign trade in closed packages, sizes A, B and C being defined. “U. S. Standard” packages must contain the full legal quantity of apples of one variety, must be marked with grade, the name of the packer, the place where grown and the name of the variety. There are good and sufficient reasons for all these requirements, but without going into details we may say that the best reason of all is that they will help the producer of good fruit to secure a better market for his product both at home and abroad. American apples are discriminated against to the tune of a dollar a barrel now, as compared with Canadian apples whose quantity and quality are guaranteed by similar methods. All apple growers should get behind this bill and help push it forward to enactment. There can be no radical objection to it except from those who do not want to put on the market an honest product properly packed.

#### PERCHERON HORSES.

In the article in last month's issue in which Mr. John F. Lewis spoke of the Percheron horses in regular use on his farm, the types made him to say that his favorite four-horse team averaged 1,975 pounds each. Mr. Lewis wrote 1,775. Whilst Mr. Lewis has no objection to 1,975 pound horses, and does not think them any too heavy at that weight for doing good work, yet he does not desire to have it appear that he is now working horses of that weight when such is not the case.



## The Horse.

### NOTES.

'By W. J. Carter. ("Broad Rock.")

Affairs pertaining to the Virginia State Fair, to be held at Richmond during the week of October 4th to 9th, are progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and the outlook is most favorable for the greatest exhibition of live stock, agricultural and mechanical products yet witnessed within the confines of our grand old Commonwealth, as might be looked for with such men at the head as Henry Fairfax, President; Alfred B. Williams, First Vice-President; Samuel Cohen, Second Vice-President; M. A. Chambers, Secretary; Oliver J. Sands, Treasurer; Mark R. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary and General Manager. The following committees have been appointed by President Fairfax:

Executive.—J. T. Anderson, Chairman; M. C. Patterson, Samuel Cohen, L. O. Miller and Legh R. Page.

Racing.—J. T. Anderson, Chairman; Legh R. Page and W. J. Carter.

Advertising.—L. O. Miller, Chairman; J. G. Corley and W. J. Carter.

Live Stock.—H. C. Stuart, Chairman; M. C. Patterson and Henry Fairfax.

Grounds and Buildings.—Samuel Cohen, Chairman; R. W. Spilman and M. C. Patterson.

Farm Products.—H. C. Stuart, Chairman; M. A. Chambers and Henry Fairfax.

Merchants' Exhibit.—J. G. Corley, Chairman; L. O. Miller and C. H. Ratcliffe.

Finance.—John M. Miller, Jr., Chairman; Oliver J. Sands and M. Allen Chambers.

In the stud at Warren Park, near Clifton Station, Va., J. Gibson Kemper has Monterey, the big and handsome thoroughbred son of Montana and Martenette, by imported Martenhurst, with some well bred brood mares. Edwin H. was selected as the stud companion of Monterey, but that son of Sain and Free Pass has been sold to parties North and the bay stallion has again been placed in training. Monterey won some good races during his turf career and was second in others, among them the \$10,000 Crescent City Derby at New Orleans.

Warren Park is a fine old homestead of over three hundred acres in Fairfax county, less than thirty miles south of Washington, on the line of the Southern Railway. The place was formerly the home of the Otis family, relatives of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, whose Arabian stallion, Linden, a present from the Sultan of Turkey, was kept on the farm at one time. Mr. Kemper is a student of pedigrees and he has faith in the future of Monterey as a sire of winners both on the flat and over the jumps, though with his fine size and muscular development the California bred son of Montana should get hunters of real class when mated with good general purpose mares. Among the brood mares in use at Warren Park are Dixie Paradise, a good looking chestnut daughter of Jim Gore and Sunny Land, by Fonso. She is eight years old and was bred in 1908 to Monterey; Molly Morris is also a chestnut in color and ten years old by Magian, from Triumph, by imported Pizarro, out of Turkey, by Alamo.

She was bred in 1908 to Pirateer and is with foal by that son of the imported stallion, Pirate of Penzance. A very clever looking three-year-old is the brown filly, by Tournament, from Dixie Paradise, the daughter of Jim Gore. Virginia Fairfax is a bay filly, two years old, full sister to Tilly Warren.

A charter has been granted the Virginia Racing and Horse Show Association, of Richmond, by the State Corporation Commission, with a capitalization of \$5,000 and shares at a par value of \$50 each. A greater portion of the stock has already been taken and the subscription list includes some of the leading citizens of Richmond and other places in the State. The first annual spring race meeting and horse show will be held in May and the dates allotted by the Jockey Club of New York are for Saturday the 15th, Monday the 17th, and Tuesday the 18th. The program will include some half dozen horse show features each afternoon, with one or more steeplechases and three flat races daily. The officers are: James W. Graves, President; John Landstreet, Vice-President; John W. McComb, Secretary and Treasurer; Mark R. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary. The Horse Committee is made up of E. B. Sydnor, Chairman; John W. McComb, and James W. Graves. Race Committee W. J. Carter, Chairman; E. D. Harris and James W. Graves. Advertising Committee, John Landstreet, Chairman; Hathan Simon and W. J. Carter. Transportation Committee, Mark R. Lloyd, Chairman; B. H. Ellington and W. O. Young.

Affong other trotters owned by A. Slagle, at Emporia, Virginia, is the five-year-old bay stallion, Judge Palmer, 2:26¼, by Bursaro, 2:29¼, son of Busar, 2:17¼; dam Rose Wilkes, by Windom, second dam, by Walker Morrill, sire of Lamp Girl, 2:09, the fastest of Virginia trotters. As a three-year-old this son of Bursaro, then known as Dan Patch, Jr., 2:27¼, his name having since been changed for registration purposes, trotted a dozen or more good, game races and proved himself to be the stoutest hearted of Virginia-bred colt trotters. Last summer Judge Palmer took part in one race and won it, and during the Emporia Fair, which followed Richmond, he started three times in contests of broken heats taking second money twice and winning the other. Judge Palmer will be campaigned this season and, if he keeps right, the nice looking bay stallion should be a good horse in his class.

Recent foals at the Ellerslie stud of R. J. Hancock & Son, Charlottesville, Virginia, include a black filly, by Fatherless, dam Mermaid (dam of Merry Day, Eonic, Runic, Minolaur, Eonite, etc.), by St. Blaise. A black filly, by Fatherless, dam Tillie (half-sister of Russell) by Eon. Both mares were bred back to Fatherless.

The yearlings at Ellerslie number sixteen and are by Fatherless. They include full brothers to Red River, Workman, Workmaid, T. S. Martin. The Clown, Aiken, Giles and half-brothers to Lucy Marie; a brother in blood to Mistiss, Marster, Orphan Lad and Alice; sister to Pater, Billie Hibbs, Nellie Burn, Balla, and half-sisters of Merry Day, Eonic, Minotaur, Keator, Alfonso and Andrew Mack.



### THE SUFFOLK PUNCH.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

The writer has had more than a passing interest in the Percheron-Suffolk-Punch discussion going on through the columns of your valuable Journal. From earliest boyhood, when they were known as Normans, until after finishing my agricultural course at Purdue University (Indiana), I was made very well acquainted with Percherons on my father's farm, as he bred them and owned some of the best stallions, which, by the way, we worked. I am particularly fond of Percherons and believe them to be great farm horses. Possibly they are at times and under certain conditions too great and likely somewhat inactive, but it must in fairness be borne in mind that they were "many years ago the wonder of the world for their specialty of rapid draft—their ability to move a heavy load at a rapid gait." However, with many breeders draft development has been and is carried to an extreme in Percherons in an attempt to cater to the city demand mentioned by friend Lewis, and because of the competition with the heaviest draft breeds. Quality has been sacrificed to size and the effort is made to cover defects with flesh, thus securing still more size. The farmer wants an easy keeping, compact, strong, active horse and should remember that a multitude of defects are covered by fat, should he be buying, also that disappointment may follow insufficient judgment and care in his selections. The large and coarse, beefy condition is not usually accompanied with endurance and ability to withstand hot weather while doing hard work.

Notwithstanding my early training and love for the Percheron and later devotion, too, for that matter, for no longer than two years ago I was financially interested in breeding and using them on the farm, I was taken by storm a few years ago by what proved to be a second love. At one of the greatest shows of England I saw the first Suffolk Punch horses—very much like Percherons except, in color and possibly that they were not quite so large, but all horse—close, compactly built animals, with very round bodies, short legs, possibly lighter, but excellent bone, "like steel," as some writer has described the bone of the Suffolk Punch. I was so interested in this very active type of heavy agricultural horse that I resolved to know more of the breed and two years later on visiting Europe again, saw them in their native counties—Suffolk and Norfolk. I saw plenty of them, nearly always quite uniform and always chestnut (sometimes varying in shade) in color and almost invariably with silver tail and mane. The color is a very attractive feature and it is a fact that they show very great prepotency in transmitting it in cross breeding and grading, so I am informed. These animals were at various kinds of farm work, and stallions were in the furrow, at the wagon, or any place that horse power was needed, working in the most docile, quiet manner with mares.

In America I have seen and examined most carefully about twenty-five head and have yet to see one with bad feet or legs. It has occurred to me that the Suffolk Punch cross on Percheron grade would be quite advantageous. From the standpoint of the formation of the Suffolk Punch and the foundation of the Percheron, there

is every reason why the former should be somewhat lighter in weight, being a little further removed from the Black Horse of Flanders breed.

Because of the Percheron blood in the origin of the Suffolk, crossing or top grading on Percheron grades would be a far removed sort of line breeding that I predict would be advantageous, particularly in view of the further fact that Percherons are most frequently inbred to no small extent. On the ordinary farm mares of Virginia the cross would unquestionably be satisfactory and produce good, short-legged, clean-boned horses of ample size for all farm work.

There seems to me to be room for all worthy breeds and if there is perchance one better than the Percheron for the farmer, let us by all means have it. Candidly,



I must acknowledge to being much pleased with the Suffolk Punch and should try the breed had I the opportunity. As I have had the pleasure of seeing the fine pair of mares, Blondy and Silver, I am glad to supply the Southern Planter with a good cut of them. Though somewhat dim, they can be studied quite well from it.

The breed has not had the opportunity to be tried out in America, since specimens could not be secured for importation at figures that promised much profit to importers. In Canada and Australia, where they have been used for sixty years, they are very popular. The claims for them are very strong as a farmer's horse. They look the part to me. WALTER J. QUICK,

Blacksburg, Va. Prof. Animal Husbandry, V. P. I.

### THE FARM HORSE OF LOUISA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

The farm horse of Louisa county, what it is, and what it should be. It is a scrub, generally speaking. It should be a much heavier horse. The horses of Louisa have been crossed with running and trotting blood until we have a horse that is entirely too small and unfit for the work of the farm. A horse of this type on the farm is a genuine scrub, so far as work is concerned, they having too much fire and being too small and light. I do not agree with Mr. Hunter in his article in the March



issue of The Planter. He thinks the proper breeding for a farm horse is to cross the ordinary farm horse with a thoroughbred something after the type of Doswell's Orion. Such a cross might do in the light sandy soils of Tidewater, but I have my doubts there. I know they are too light for the heavier soils of this locality. I have owned two horses of the Orion strain; they were tough as rawhide and hard as nails. One of them was the most powerful horse for his inches I ever saw and could move more pounds to his weight than any horse I ever knew. I have driven him from Richmond to Bumpass, a distance of over forty miles, in four and a half hours, with two men in a road cart, without apparent fatigue. I have a mare of that cross now that I work on the farm that can show a three minute gait and she has never been used as a road horse. But, notwithstanding, they are too light and too restless and can't be trusted. I have tried the Denmark breed also. They are fine saddlers and have more weight than the Orion type, but not enough for the improved farm machinery of to-day. I think the Suffolk Punch offers what the farmer wants. They have better feet and legs than any of the large breeds and are as nimble as cats. As, however, we have none of this breed in this locality, I think we could not do better than raise from the Percherons, which are much more active than they appear. Almost every farmer likes a good saddle and driving horse and can afford to keep one, and for those desiring such a horse they will find the Denmark strain all right. Those desiring a strictly farm horse should breed their mares to a Suffolk Punch or Percheron or some of the large breeds. One objection I have to the majority of Percherons is their color, it being usually grey. But if parties have colts or horses to sell in the large cities this color is a recommendation as marking them as Percheron grades. It will not pay the farmers of Louisa county to waste time and money trying to raise trotting and running stock in the hope of raising a blue ribbon winner, for they haven't the time, money or opportunity to develop such colts. Those only should raise these types of horses who have the money and time for such work. Colts of the light breeds are much more liable to accident than the larger breeds, owing to their disposition. I think farmers will find mules the team they want in this section, but they want suitable mares to raise them from; that is to say, mares of size and substance and weight. To get these we should breed to some stallion of the large type, keeping our mare colts for the farm, and then the day is not far distant when the farmers of Louisa county can have as good teams as those to be found in other counties. We have one or more Percheron stallions in the county, and therefore there will be no difficulty in making this cross.

Louisa Co., Va.

DAVID SWIFT.

#### A DOG FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN.

Editor Southern Planter:

Excuse me for taking strong exception to your advice to "Subscriber," page 207, of a Collie as the best dog for protecting children on the way to school, but as I have bred and kept dogs for fifty years for protectors, I think I know something about that matter.

The Collie is apt to be both too nervous and too fidelity for a protector, a bobtail sheep-dog being a much steadier dog and would be much better, and his terrific fighting ability is another merit. In fact, the single-coated bobtail is the best farm dog I know, but, unfortunately, fashion has made the long, woolly coated type "the thing," and I found single-coated ones unobtainable.

But for a wise, safe, determined, protector dog always get a short-headed, wide-skulled one. Be he the most unmitigated mongrel ever whelped, if he has that head the chance is that he is a good protector, yet not given to attack unless attack is required.

I really think that the horrid looking bulldog, withal his crooked legs and shockingly undershot muzzle is the best guard dog, his very looks intimidating rough characters, and no dog is more affectionate and amiable. The mastiff is not so forbidding in appearance, but his great size is a valuable item for a guard. Of mastiffs I have owned so many that I am positive that the protecting disposition is more engrained in them than in any other dog. I distrust the St. Bernard as a breed for protectors, although I have known of a few that were perfect. The Great Dane, as he shows himself at dog shows, is not at all a trustworthy guard, yet the most perfect Chevalier Bayard in dogs I ever knew, was my Dane, old Dan, thirty-four inches high at the shoulder, weighing 200 pounds. The Bull-terrier, even the "Fox-terrier," is often a good protector, and the Irish, Bedlington, Alredale and Boston terrier are the same.

Helen Keller's experience with mastiffs is a case in point for protecting children. Her first was killed under a stupid ordinance of Sheffield, Ala. It was rather undersized, but the negroes used to get across the road when they saw that one coming; the second was larger, and when she met the darkies' eyes they would get over the fence on the other side of the road; this one contracted rabies in defending Helen's sister from a rabid dog. The third was a very big fellow of about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and the "American citizens of African descent" used to get to the next fence across the field when they saw Eumer coming.

Remembering this, I fancy that the best dog for your "Subscriber's" purpose will be a mastiff. Although I regret to say that I have been out of dogs for so long that I have no idea of where one can be had.

I would advise against buying a puppy, for dogs are but dogs after all, and while certain general traits are more common in a certain breed than in others, no trait is constant in any breed. The craziest "fool dog" I ever saw was a bobtail. I have known savage mastiffs, collies no more good with stock than a pug, hounds that would not trail, and terriers to whom a rat was the most inoffensive creature.

WM. WADE.

Whilst we do not pretend to be any sort of authority on dogs, as we never cared for them sufficiently to keep them except so far as we needed them for handling sheep and cattle, and for this purpose always kept Collies, yet our experience with these Collies warranted us in giving the advice we gave. A well trained Collie we always found to be a most reliable protector and the most intelligent of all animals. We have had Collies that could do almost anything but talk and seemed thoroughly to understand whatever was said to them.—Ed.



## Miscellaneous.

### WARNER'S GOLD STANDARD YELLOW DENT CORN.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

I have pleasure in sending you a photograph of my Gold Standard Yellow Dent Seed Corn. The twelve ears shown were selected for the Champion Breeding Plot, which yielded 128 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

I have been breeding this variety since 1893. Sixteen years of scientific selecting and breeding has developed this high yielding strain of seed corn. The first great law of reproduction is that like begets like. This is particularly true with this corn, where the inherent tendencies have been developed for generation after generation.

As you are doubtless aware, I have advertised this corn with you for several years, and it is giving great satisfaction to a large number of your readers. If there are any who desire to know my method of corn breeding and selecting, I will very cheerfully mail them a circular containing them.

H. W. Warner, Corn Specialist, Easton, Md.



### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

The work of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States is second to none carried on by our government in importance, but because results, in the very nature of things, are often forthcoming slowly, there is much misapprehension as to the work done.

When we remember that the census of 1900 shows that 10,000,000 of the citizens of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the \$7,000,000 expenditure of the Government on agricultural experiment stations during the decade just preceding the taking of the census, does not seem large. Especially varied and costly are these experiments, owing to the fact that the area of the United States embraces within its borders all climates from the arctic to the semi-tropic, and so produces almost every agricultural product of importance known.

The early history of agriculture in this country is a subject of great interest, extending, as it does, from the foundation of agricultural societies in the latter part of the eighteenth century to the passage of the act organizing the State Experiment Stations. As early as 1796, our first President recognized the need of a national board of agriculture, as is shown in his message to Congress of that date. Interesting as it is to trace the gradual development of this germ thought to its full growth and fruition as we realize it now, we must pass on to the passage of the popularly designated Hatch Act, by which \$15,000 a year was given to each State and Territory for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station. These stations were by law made departments of the land grant colleges, established by act of Congress July 2, 1862, except when the State in question had operated an agricultural experiment station prior to the passage of this act. In such cases the State Legislature was left free to decide on the location.



There are now sixty-one stations in the United States doing work as varied as the conditions by which they are surrounded, but trying to establish principles by means of patient, minute and laborious experiments, the results of which it will take years to show in their fullness, but which, when accomplished, will add to the permanent assets of the realm of knowledge. The fact that those who come after, will reap the benefit in great part of these endeavors, gives a savor of altruism to the work of experimentation of this character that should be a powerful stimulus to effort.

But it is not in the establishment of absolute principles alone that the agricultural experiment station justifies its being, but also as an ever ready bureau of information to the farmer, who is free to call the resources of its trained staff of workers to his aid, at any moment by means of the mails or a personal visit.

The progress of experiments is recorded in published bulletins and reports issued at frequent intervals, and one important branch of the work of the station is the distribution of these publications through the mails to farmers and all who are interested, entirely free of charge. The mailing list of the stations aggregates one-half million names, but when we recall that ten million people in our country are agriculturists, we wonder why the nine and one-half million are not sufficiently interested to have their names put on the mailing lists.

This consideration brings us to the subject of agricultural education, which is hardly within our subject, but is so closely allied, that we cannot resist some consideration of it. Both from the standpoint of economics and education, this subject is each year receiving more attention, but it will be some time yet before a realization of its vital importance is brought home to the American people. Much is being done through our universities and colleges to promote education in agriculture, but still the fact just cited, that nine and one-half million out of the ten million agriculturists in the country are not even on the mailing lists of the stations, would seem to show that until more attention is paid to the subject in the common schools, a vast virgin field remains unaffected by these efforts. Too often the son of the farmer of small means gets all his little education from the country public school, and unless something is done through the medium of these schools to reach every child the principles evolved at so much cost at the Experiment Station at the land grant college will advance but slowly. One might as well try to heat a room by building a fire on a shelf near the ceiling.

But to return to the work of the stations: Their investigations comprise "studies in physics; chemistry; botany; zoology, and especially entomology; geology; meteorology; agronomy; horticulture; forestry; physiology (of man and domestic animals); zootechny (animal industry); veterinary science; agrotechny (agricultural technology), including especially dairying and rural engineering. There have been results of great value achieved along all these lines, but the most important probably has been that accomplished in regard to dairying. The Wisconsin Station has led along the line of improved apparatus for determining the fat content of milk, and

now it is the universal practice at creameries to pay for milk by determining, while the farmer waits, the amount of butter-fat in the milk he brings. This is, of course, a much fairer method of valuing milk, and has contributed enormously to the improvement of dairy herds by the elimination, as far as possible, of those types of stock yielding milk poor in fat.

The successful introduction of new crops has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the experiment stations of the West, and great improvement has been obtained also in the quality of the staple crops of the country, such as wheat, cotton, tobacco, etc.; notably in Nebraska, where winter instead of spring wheat is now grown, having proved a much more remunerative crop in that region.

Experiments of great value on economical means of producing pork have been carried on in Arkansas and other Southern States, and the storage of forage crops in silos has been brought to a great degree of perfection, materially reducing the cost of maintenance of a dairy herd.

The subject of fertilizers has received much attention, and the conservation of moisture in the soil, new methods of tilling, in States west of the Mississippi, as well as the actual reclamation of alkali lands in California and elsewhere have made arable, lands that were thought unfit for cultivation.

Another important phase of the work of the stations has been the aid they have given the farmers in their fight against crop pests of all kinds, and also in the treatment of diseases of plants and animals.

Still another thing to be placed to the credit of the stations is the great improvement in the agricultural press of the country. Editors have no longer to depend upon reports of work done at foreign experiment stations, but can draw from sources purely American, by means of the wide and free distribution of the publications of the stations. The farmer is no longer satisfied with one-man theories, but demands the results of theories put to the actual test by trained experimenters. Not many decades ago, the pioneers in agricultural science had to bear the stigma of being "book farmers"—a term of scorn and derision. But since the book farmer has increased the value of land in one State alone, in thirty years, from \$20.00 to \$150.00 an acre, and in the same State increased the actual production of corn in one year thirty-seven millions of bushels, representing \$12,000,000, the scoffers have abdicated the seat of the scornful, and are eager to learn how such results are produced.

These sound like big figures, and they are, but ours is a country of colossal size, and the very extent of its broad acres tends to keep us from realizing the necessity of husbanding our resources. But economists tell us that the problem of an adequate food supply for our rapidly increasing millions will be the most serious question confronting us before this century has half run its course.

We have much to learn yet about improved methods, and intensive farming. When we read that Japan supports 45,000,000 people on 10,000 cultivated square miles,



and we compare these figures with our own, we have food for thought.

The best means of disseminating information about improved methods of agriculture among the unreached millions of our rural population is one of the immediate problems of the present, and falls directly within the scope of the work of the experiment stations and agricultural colleges. Much is being done, but much more needs to be done, to make the masses of our population realize that "the soil is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity." As our population increases our material wealth must be added to from the bowels of the earth and from its soil. There is much that is false in the way manufacture and trade are regarded, and this wrong point of view accounts in large measure for the overcrowding of our urban centers and the exodus from the farm.

Therefore, the land grant college and the experiment station have a mission of vast importance to discharge to our country,—a mission of vast economic importance, which the next twenty years will show, and upon the success of which depends much that is vital to the American people.

MARY G. LACY.

Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

#### THE TURKEY BUZZARD.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

It is my opinion that one of the greatest means of spreading disease amongst domestic animals has been overlooked. I wish to call attention to the turkey buzzard—the legally protected scavenger of the country. Unless the buzzard is possessed of some disinfecting quality, or by nature his body is a nonconductor of disease germs, it is the greatest of all disease disseminators. We are well aware of the fact that the buzzard covers a great territory, possibly hundreds of miles. It may feed on hogs that die from cholera, getting the disease germs all over itself, and the next time it touches the ground, may be a great distance away in a pasture field, where a herd of swine is being pastured, and wherever it lights the disease or any disease with which it has come in contact will be left to infect other stock. I think the buzzard should be killed. I am sure it is the greatest spreader of disease that can be thought of. Let us not depend upon buzzards to clean up dead carcasses, but let us get laws enacted requiring all dead diseased animals to be buried deeply or destroyed by fire. I would like to have the opinion of others who may possibly be better posted than I am.

Nelson Co., Va.

R. K. ANDERSON.

We are entirely with you in your desire to see the Turkey buzzard exterminated. Several years ago we tried to induce the Legislature of this State to deprive the Turkey buzzard of that protection which it now enjoys, but failed utterly to convince the members of the necessity for this course. We cited facts within our own knowledge where hog cholera had undoubtedly been

brought to healthy herds of hogs by these birds, and it is no doubt within the knowledge of scores of our subscribers where only in this way could the disease have been brought into their herds. It is a reflection upon our civilization to rely upon these birds to destroy disease breeding carcasses in a country where live stock breeding is carried on and large herds and flocks are kept. In a country in a state of nature, where settlements are sparse and domestic animals are few, the Turkey buzzard fills a recognized and felt want, and is one of those wise provisions of the Almighty to keep sanitary conditions wholesome for the few dwellers there. In a country in a high state of civilization, with great flocks and herds, the healthy condition of which is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the people, the law should require that every dead animal should at once be either burnt or buried deeply, and burning is infinitely safer, as it has been proven that the disease germs from buried animals can be and are brought to the surface by the worms and infection of stock started again. The law does in some cases require burning or burying, but it ought to be made a penal offense in every case to allow dead carcasses to remain for the buzzards to eat and spread disease broadcast over the land. Instead of protection there should be a premium offered for the destruction of the Turkey buzzard and then they would soon become so scarce that man for his own protection would destroy or bury the dead animals at once. We hope our subscribers will take up this question and press it on the attention of the members of the Legislature.—Ed.

#### PROMOTION OF DR. CHRISMAN.

Dr. W. G. Chrisman, of Albemarle county, Virginia, formerly a student of the V. P. I., and at present a member of the staff of the Virginia State Agricultural Department, inspecting dairies, etc., for Professor W. D. Saunders, has just been appointed State Veterinarian of North Carolina, succeeding Dr. Tait Butler, who resigned on the first of last January.

As a private practitioner, Dr. Chrisman had a fine practice in Charlottesville, Virginia, at the time he was appointed on the Virginia Agricultural staff, and in this last position, Professor Saunders says his work has been most satisfactory, and that while he hates to give him up, yet he is delighted to see such a promising young Virginian appointed to this responsible position in North Carolina.

Dr. Chrisman was elected Secretary of the Virginia State Medical Veterinary Association in January, 1908, and was re-elected to that office in January, 1909. While the many friends Dr. Chrisman has made in his native State regret to see him leave, yet they are none the less delighted to see him making such rapid progress in his chosen profession.

Dr. Chrisman will enter upon his new field of labor April 1st, and will reside at the State capital, Raleigh.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH.



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## PUBLISHERS' NOTES. TO ADVERTISERS.

Please bear in mind that we must have all copy or instructions for advertisements by the 25th of each month without fail. Every month we are compelled to omit advertising in large volumes for the simple reason that copy does not reach us in time.

### A NEAT BINDER.

If you will send thirty cents to our business office, we will send you a neat binder made of substantial Bristol board, in which you can preserve an entire volume of the Southern Planter. Many of our readers find this a useful device, as they always save their copies for reference.

### WHOSE MONEY?

On February 20th we received a \$1 bill in one of our return envelopes, which had been posted in San Domingo, the post-office being illegible.

As no name appeared in connection with the remittance, we are unable to credit it.

### WITH THE ADVERTISERS.

The Louisiana Farm announces a dispersal sale of 150 head of Jerseys, including the famous \$11,500 bull, "Stockwell," and a goodly number of trotting and draft horses, implements, etc.

Benjamin Hammond is offering his well-known insecticide, "Slug Shot."

The Industrial Department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway has an announcement in another column.

The Atlas Portland Cement Co. has a prominent advertisement on another page.

The Newark Machine Co. is advertising its well-known manure spreader in this issue.

The Chattanooga Plow Co. is a new advertiser this month.

The Union Bank of Richmond solicits your patronage through an attractive announcement on the second cover page.

Mannsfeld Hall Farm offers some choicely-bred stock this month.

Hotel Chelsea, New York City, a most delightful and centrally located hotel, solicits the patronage of our readers. See the advertisement.

The Stratton & Bragg Co. is advertising the "Little Samson" engine and peanut picker. Look up these advertisements.

Powers & Anderson, the well-known surgical instrument depot, have added a department for veteri-

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**ONE CENT** is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait, write it now.**

**TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Build-up-Wheels and all sundries at half usual prices.**

**MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. K-262 CHICAGO**

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

# BANK OF RICHMOND,

Main and Ninth Streets.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 00.

SURPLUS, \$475,000 00.

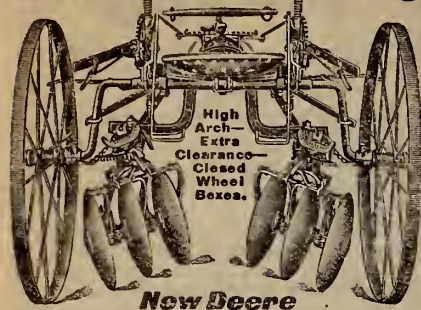
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Three per cent. interest Allowed in Savings Department.

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Write a Postal to Deere For  
**Free Books**  
Now Today



### Disc Cultivator With Spring Lifts

Here's an example of Deere High Quality and Deere Durability in our improved New Deere Disc Cultivator which one small illustration can't possibly show you the way 18 large pictures with full descriptions do in our Free Book offered below. That's why we say it pays *Progressive Farmers* like you to send your name and address and get on the Deere Free Mailing List. Pays you in work and time saved—in bigger crops and in making you the best judge of true values in machinery with all latest Deere improvements because we send you all information regularly. Here's a world's standard machine you ought to know about whether you buy one or not.

### Easiest Operated—Lightest Draft—Strongest and Works Best

Not a common, heavy, gray iron castings machine, easily fractured, but neat, simple construction of malleables and steel for lightest draft and longest life. Gangs are angled instantly by lever-ratchet. Ratchet adjustments make discs work just as you want them to. Unnecessary to take gangs off to change from in-throw to out-throw. Improved bearing spools. Easy riding. Easiest on horses. Foot or lever dodge. Spring lift so easy a boy can operate them. Write for all facts—“*Mero*” Book and Cultivator Book No. 1, Free.

Deere & Mansur Company  
Moline, Illinois



### Let Us Send You Our Book.

about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

### ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS and the

### ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spruce, suited to the job. Can't work loose. A set of wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalog free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 148, Quincy, Ill.



ELECTRIC

nary instruments and appliances of all kinds. See the advertisement.

The Oaks Mfg. Co. have an attractive announcement elsewhere in this issue.

John Butler Swann has a splendid offering of pure-bred stock in this issue, included in which are a number of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle.

Robert R. Smith announces his annual sale of pure-bred stock at Silver Spring Farm elsewhere in this issue.

The Call Watt Plow Co. is helping along the good roads movement by bringing its well-known “Unit road machine to the attention of the public.

Pyle & Co., real estate agents of Petersburg, are among the new advertisers this month. Look up the advertisement.

The Virginia State Fair Association makes its preliminary announcement in this issue.

In last month's “Want” columns we made the advertisement of Mrs. S. F. Badgett read Black “Lezhorns,” instead of Black “Lanshans.”

The “Want” columns are teaming with bargains; better look them over.

### “SOUTHERN CROPS.”

Having received so many letters from farmers over various sections of the South, asking how to grow certain crops successfully, we decided to gather together from the Cultivator for the past twenty years the articles giving accounts of the most successful methods and of the largest yields that have been made by practical farmers all over the South. This work contains the cream of our Southern agricultural experience. “Furman's Intensive System of Farming,” Dr. Drake's World's Record Yield of Corn; the “Williamson Plan” of growing corn. Warthen's Record Yield of Cotton; Fowler's Yield of Cotton on 100 Acres; W. P. Walker's Wheat; Geo. O'Kelley's Oats, and Claude Tuck's Pea-Vine Hay, should become familiar words in every Southern home, and a book giving all this information should be upon every farmer's reading table. We also thought it would be an excellent addition to give in connection Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt on Irish Potatoes and other crops; Nye on Onions; Riegel on Celery; Trott and Hancock on Canteloupes; Maughon on Watermelons; Deckner on Tomatoes, etc., making a complete collection of the best methods of growing all the above mentioned crops. Such a book should stimulate a higher degree of proficiency in our farm operators, and serve to raise the standard of our calling wherever it is practiced. Illustrated, 250 pages. The price is 50 cts., post-lishing Co., Box 798, Atlanta, Ga.

**BUY THE DAVIS**

Get it direct from Factory at Factory prices and **SAVE 20% to 50%** of your money and all your cream.

Our Improved cream separator which doubles profits and cuts dairy work in two. Absolutely the simplest, easiest running, easiest cleaned separator in the world. Just belt high to a man. Its bow gets the last drop of cream. Investigate our liberal selling plan. Send your name and address to us on a postal card and get our money saving catalogue No. 126 by return mail.

**Davis Cream Separator Co.**  
Guaranteed. 568 North Clinton St., Chicago, U. S. A.

Low Down Supply Tank.  
We Pay the Freight.  
Fully Guaranteed.

**More Water** Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33 1/2% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

**“American” Centrifugal Pump**

It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. “American” Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalogue.

The American Well Works, Omas & Works, Aurora, Ill.  
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.  
Sydnor Pump Company, Richmond, Virginia.

**The “MONARCH” STEEL STUMP PULLER.**

The best and simplest on earth. No cost to you, except freight, until it is set up and giving satisfaction. Nine years experience in this business. Write for catalogue and prices.

JOS. W. RITCHIE, Agent,  
Route 1, Grottoes, Va.

**HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS**

Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a spring wagon, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring more money. Ask for special proposition. Harvey Spring Co., 733 17th St., Racine, Wis.

Free Trial To You

**Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press**

Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.

Monarch Machinery Co., 510 Cortlandt Bldg., New York

**We Will Give A RURAL MAIL BOX.** The best and handsomest Galvanized Steel Rural Mail Box made, to the first person sending address of party canvassing for petitions for new Rural Route. Write today. KENTUCKY STAMPING CO., DEPT. 25 LOUISVILLE, KY.

**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.** \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.



**ONE MAN DOES  
WORK OF TWO**

With Iron Age Riding Cultivators. You can do it easier and better, because they are built on lines that make this possible. Hoes are under perfect control. Can regulate depth and keep hoes desired distance from growing plants. More advantages in our **IRON AGE** Book-It's **FREE.**

**IRON AGE**

Pivot or fixed wheel, wheels high or low.

**BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 167C GRENLOCH, N. J.**

**"MODERN SILAGE METHODS"**

Send for this new 224-page book on Silos and Silage. 1908 edition—size 5 1/4 x 7 1/2 in.—indexed—over 40 illus. Used as a text book in many Agricultural Colleges. Contents by chapters follow: "Advantages of Silo," 25 pages; "Silos: How to Build," 76 pp.; "Concrete or Cement Silos," 10 pp.; "Silage Crops," 15 pp.; "How to Make Silage," 19 pp.; "How to Feed Silage," 22 pp.; "Feeder's Guide," etc., 56 pp. A vast amount of knowledge boiled down—nothing so complete ever published—answers every silage question. Mailed for 10c, coin or stamps, if you mention this paper.

**SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio**

**10c**

**SILOS**

The "PHILADELPHIA" the best on earth. Has the longest test and most in use. Continuous opening from top to bottom.

**THE ONLY OPENING ROOF MADE.**

**TANK and TOWERS**

Ask for prices and new catalogue.

**E. F. SCHLICHTER CO., to South Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**ECONOMY SILO**

Medal and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition. No mouldy or fermented ensilage in Economy Silos. Absolutely air-tight, doors and all. Perfect in construction. Continuous doorway makes contents easy to reach. Simple, tight-fitting doors, put in or taken out with your foot. Hoops of refined iron form solid ladder and cannot break. Staves of selected white pine or cypress, cannot warp nor crack. Every silo easy to erect and fully guaranteed.

Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from users.

**Economy Silo & Mfg. Co. Box 339 Frederick, Md.**

**SILOS**

that make and keep real ensilage; that have the utmost strength, convenience, and durability; that are used by the United States Government. Send for free catalogue.

**HARDER MFG. COMPANY, Box 32, Cobleskill, N. Y.**

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

## WHAT SCIENCE IS DOING FOR THE FARMER.

Epizootics and Epidemics Prevented by Vaccines and Antitoxins.

From the very dawn of history records have been handed down of the existence and frequent ravages of contagious bacterial diseases among domesticated animals.

For instance, Moses records the ravages of anthrax on the Nile. The terrible communicable disease glanders was known to Vegetius Renatus and other investigators in 381 A. D. Similarly, blackleg, hog cholera, swine plague, tuberculosis and many other diseases were prevalent in the dark ages, and, since satisfactory methods of prevention and treatment were unknown their devastations frequently plunged whole nations into famine and despair.

Thanks to the researches in bacteriology of our great scientific laboratories which have given us vaccines, serums, and antitoxins, we are now able to prevent these terrible epizootics and epidemics, or at least materially to restrict their ravages.

To illustrate what the absence of this protection might mean to us, Professor Law, of Cornell University, in his important work on "Veterinary Medicine," tells us: "The mortality of anthrax was often very high. Kirchner records the death of 60,000 people in a single epidemic in 1617 in the vicinity of Naples; Placid-Justin that of 15,000 in St. Domingo in six weeks in 1770, and that in the second half of the eighteenth century cattle-plague prevailed more or less generally in all continental Europe except Norway, Sweden and the Spanish peninsula (into which no cattle were imported), and carried off two hundred million head of cattle."

These are only a few of hundreds of similar records of epizootics and epidemics that have caused incalculable distress; but do we need further evidence of the protection afforded us through the great work carried on in the scientific laboratories of the present day?

In the remote past, disease progressed almost without interference, because both prevention and treatment were altogether empirical, and scientific laboratories were unknown; but, with the advent of the latter, and the establishment of both human and veterinary medicine on a sound, rational and scientific basis, the twentieth century presents an entirely different story.

The Federal Government and nearly all the States of the Union maintain laboratories and Experiment Stations, but the requirements of these institutions, in too many instances, have been insufficiently recognized by the "powers that be," and as a consequence many important investigations languish for want of financial aid.

**WHAT DO YOU SAY?**

Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an

**Electric Handy Wagon**

Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 149, Quincy, Ill.**

**WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$8.75**

for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$15.25. 1 mfg. wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops \$5.50, Shafts \$2.00. Top Buggies \$33; Harness \$5. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair, Wheels, \$5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. V. BOON, Cincinnati, O.

**HENCH'S 20th Century**

**Steel Ball Coupling Cultivator**

With Double Row Corn Planter and Fertilizer Attachment Complete on One Machine.

Parallel beam movement, pivoted axle, with lateral beam movement in connection with the removable spindles, or either independent of each other. Centre lever for spreading and closing shovel gangs. The most complete cultivator on the market, having every possible movement of the shovel gangs.

Order immediately and introduce them for next season.

**The HENCH & DROMGOLD CO. Mfrs., York, Pa.**

**POTATO DIGGER**

**The Hoover**

Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters.

**THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 69, Avery, Ohio**

Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Portland, Oregon; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.

**Make Your Own Fertilizer**

at Small Cost with **WILSON'S PHOSPHATE MILLS**

From 1 to 40 H. P. Also Bone Cutters, hand and power for the poultrymen; grit and shell mills, farm feed mills, family grist mills, scrap cake mills. Send for our catalogue.

**Wilson Bros., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.**

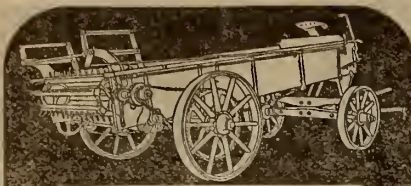
**A. K. ROBINS & CO.**

**CANNING MACHINERY**

**CANS CASES LABELS.**

**726 E. PRATT ST. BALTO. MD.**



**DOUBLE VALUE**

from your manure. Cover two acres to every one by hand, spreading with better results and do it as fast as 10 men with forks.

**...MILLER...  
Manure Spreader  
and Pulverizer**

is the only low down spreader, easy to load. Handles all manure, pulverizes thoroughly, spreads evenly, thick or thin, as wanted. Right width to straddle corn rows. Solid bottom box, scraped clean every load. Automatic drag return, safety end-rate, double drive. Send for catalog L and know every reason why you should own a Miller modern spreader.

Newark Machine Co., Newark, O



Here is a  
**Money Maker**  
for every

TOBACCO, CABBAGE, TOMATO  
AND SWEET POTATO GROWER

**Masters  
Plant Setter**

takes away all the tedious work of setting out a field of plants. This Setter is a great labor saver, a crop producer and a drought breaker. Is worth TEN TIMES its cost to every farmer and grower in the U.S.

Send us your name and address and we will tell you all about it and what it will do, price, etc.

COUNTY AGENTS WANTED  
**MASTERS PLANTER CO**  
1 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill



**De LOACH**  
3½ to 200 H. P.

Steam, Gasoline and Water Power  
Planers, Shingle Mills and Corn Mills.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT.**

Send for Catalogue.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Ala.  
Box 265

**Artistic Home Papering at 1-3 Cost.**



We'll show you how to paper a room yourself—we'll send you plain, practical directions. We'll show you how to buy bright, attractive papers at manufacturers' prices. You'll save at least two-thirds of your usual papering bills. Three rooms will cost you only what one did formerly. Samples and instructions free. Write for them today. Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. S. Phila.

**LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY**  
and \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in make three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

Fortunately, the great scientific laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, are not dependent upon political preferment. They are maintained by public-spirited men who are willing to make liberal expenditures in the interest of scientific research rendering immeasurable service to physicians and veterinarians in their study of the cause and treatment of disease. Pharmacists, chemists, pathologists, veterinarians and bacteriologists, with every means and apparatus at hand that money can command or ingenuity devise, here co-operate to clarify and advance the science of medicine.

An immense "Experiment Station," comprising 365 acres, with many building and hundreds of domesticated animals for the experimental study of disease and the testing of vaccines, antitoxins, etc., is operated by Parke, Davis & Co. in connection with their scientific laboratories.

Anthraxoids, by means of which cattle and other animals exposed to infection with anthrax can be safely vaccinated against it, as was possible when the attenuated (heat-dried) germs were used for the purpose, were developed in the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co. Here are also produced many other products to aid the veterinarian in the treatment of animal diseases—such, for example, as blacklegoids for the prevention of blackleg; antitoxins for the prevention of tetanus, influenza, etc., and agents for diagnosing tuberculosis, glanders and other diseases.

In these laboratories during the past ten or twelve years many thousands of dollars have been expended in the study of hog cholera, and a serum for its prevention was produced, but it has not as yet reached the high standard acknowledged by the firm as due to the veterinary profession. Parke, Davis & Co. will not, under any circumstances put upon the market any laboratory preparation until it has been subjected to the most careful and painstaking tests years of scientific experimentation in the field sometimes being required before a product is offered commercially. The house is in constant communication with hundreds of prominent physicians and veterinarians in all parts of the country who act in the capacity of experimental co-workers, assisting in the erection of the great edifice of scientific medicine. The results of this work are not monopolized, but freely published for the benefit of others, and the latch-string of the laboratory door is always out for those who have a legitimate interest in the work that is being carried on therein. We may well say that Parke, Davis & Co. have done much to prevent the invasion and ravages of diseases that caused consternation among our ancestors.

**GARDEN AND SUCTION HOSE  
CRESTLINE BRAND  
GUARANTEED**

Not a Defective Section Ever Returned.



"Congress" is one of our many good brands of guaranteed Garden Hose.

Price, 5-ply ½-inch, per 50 feet, \$6.50; per 100 feet, \$12.50.

5-ply, ¾-inch, per 50 feet, \$7.50; per 100 feet, \$13.50.

This Hose will last for years—A record breaker during 1908.

"Lilac" Red Cover Hose—Guaranteed.

Price, ½-inch, per 50 ft., 5-ply, \$5.00; 6-ply, \$5.50; 7-ply, \$6.00.

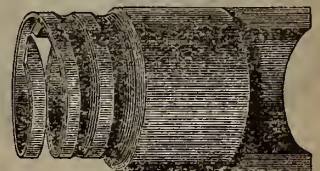
¾-inch, per 50 ft., 5-ply, \$6.00; 6-ply, \$6.50; 7-ply, \$7.00.

All above prices include couplings.

We have cheaper brands of Guaranteed Hose also.

**SUCTION HOSE—WIRE LINED.**

"Crestline Emerald" Brand.



**SMOOTH BORE.**

Green Woven Canvas Cover, 15, 20 or 25 ft. lengths, best made, 2-inch, per ft., 40c.; 1-inch, per ft. 22c.

**COMMON SUCTION HOSE.**

15, 20, 25-ft. lengths.

2-inch, per ft., ..... 24c.

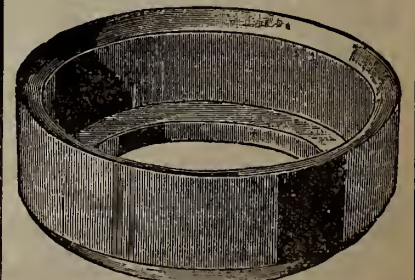
1-inch, " ..... 17c.

¾-inch " ..... 14c.

We do not sell cheap material that will not prove satisfactory.

**TANK PUMPS FOR THRESHERMEN.**

We make and furnish them complete with or without hose. Crestline goods are always right.



**PUMP LEATHERS.**

We will send to any address (post-paid), two 5-inch Cup Leathers to fit any make of tank pump for 45c. in stamps.

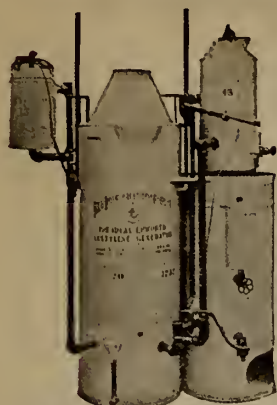
Immediate Shipment—Express or Freight.

Look us up and ask us about anything in Pumps or Hose. Address,

**THE CRESTLINE MFG. CO.,  
PUMPS-SPRAYERS-HOSE-TOOLS  
CRESTLINE, OHIO.**



## See That Generator?



**Get  
Good  
Light  
For  
The  
Price  
Of  
Bad.**

Be able to tell your blue dress from black. See while you are trying, without straining the eyes. No smoke, no globes to break or lamps to clean, or fall or explode; no danger of killing you while you sleep. Less work per month than one lamp. Costs less than Kerosene, and always ready at all times. We will send you one ready to put up. Write us to-day.

IDEAL EPWORTH ACETYLENE CO.,  
620 Elder St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

## Farquhar Threshers



Especially adapted for the Southern trade. Thresh and clean all kinds of grain—wheat, oats, etc.—perfectly. Can be run with small steam engines or other light power. Simple but substantial and light running. Write about our new pea thresher and shredder. Also threshes oats and rice.

Handsome 68-page Catalog of engines, boilers, saw mills and threshers mailed free.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., Box 902, York, Pa.

## A COW PEA THRESHER

Invented at last! This is not a "pea huller" but a machine that will thresh any variety of cowpeas from the mown vines not breaking over 1 or 2 per cent of the grain. Write for catalog.

ROGER PEA & BEAN THRESHER CO.  
Morristown, Tenn.



## CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price \$3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter \$1.50; Garget Outfit \$4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. 24 G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia.

## HARNESS

BY  
MAIL

You can buy custom-made, oak-tanned harness direct from our factory, at wholesale prices. Save the dealers' profits. All our harness guaranteed. Money back if not satisfactory. Write for illustrated Catalogue O. and price list. Every farmer should have this booklet.

THE KING HARNESS COMPANY,  
16 Lake St. Owego, Tloga Co., N. Y.

## DRINKING WATER USED ON TRAINS IS SAFE—SO SAYS HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Report of Investigation Made at Request of Governor Swanson.

Richmond, Va., March 22, 1909. (Special.) That the drinking water used on most of the railroad lines in the State is safe and sanitary is the substance of a statement given out here to-day by Governor Claude A. Swanson. Some weeks ago, the Governor requested the State Health Department to make an investigation of this matter, with a view to remedying any trouble that might be discovered, and he to-day received the report of the health authorities.

The investigation made at the instance of the Governor was thorough and comprehensive, covering every railroad and steamboat line doing passenger business in the State. In most instances the companies have been supplying their passengers with water from the regular city supplies at their respective terminals, and this water was known to be safe. In a few cases reported to the Governor water is supplied to passengers from sources not known to the health authorities, but these have been investigated and the results are satisfactory in most cases.

The only source of possible complaint was found to be in the method of handling ice for the water on some of the railroad trains. Most of the roads had regulations on the subject, but it was manifest that these rules were not altogether observed. These roads will shortly receive certain recommendations regarding the handling of ice, which will insure safety to the passengers.

The Governor is much pleased with the facts as shown in the report from the Health Department, and with the conduct of the railroad companies in giving the desired information.

## SCRUB PINE FURNISHES WOOD PULP MATERIAL.

The long neglected and despised scrub or Jersey pine, growing on the abandoned farms and cut-over lands of the East seems destined at last to have reached its rightful place as a material of value, according to the results obtained through recent pulp and paper making tests at the United States Forest Service laboratories in Washington.

While there is a considerable amount of this wood standing as timber, it has heretofore been used only in a very desultory fashion, and then mostly as fuel. About 500,000 acres, or twenty per cent. of the wooded area of Maryland, and about 130,000 acres, or ten per cent. of that of Virginia, is covered with fairly dense stands, while the broad range of the tree extends along the Atlantic seaboard from Southern New York to South Carolina, and back over the

## Fine Plowing Deere Books Tell How—



You can get them and a 16-page illustrated farm paper free

Don't miss this chance

If interested in farming, get our farm paper. You can have it one year absolutely FREE. This paper will give you some new ideas. No other paper like it. We will also send you three mighty nice booklets which show all kinds of plows at work in the field. There are plows from many foreign lands, also pictures of modern walking plows, sulkies, gangs and immense steam plows that turn forty acres a day. Get posted.

## Hired Help Costs Big Money

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a JOHN DEERE PLOW there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a JOHN DEERE which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The JOHN DEERE will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

There is comfort and profit in having good plows. You can take pride in owning a JOHN DEERE—the standard plow of the world for two generations.



We will send you the farm paper and the three booklets free. All you have to do is to write us a postal card and ask for

## Package No. 5

Mention the number of the package then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Ill.

## FIX YOUR ROOF

5c Per Square.—We will guarantee to put any old leaky, worn-out, rusty, tin, iron, steel, paper, felt, gravel or shingle roof in perfect condition, and keep it in perfect condition for 5c per square per year.

The Perfect Roof Preserver, makes old, worn-out roofs new. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our free roofing book tells all about it. Write for it today.

The Anderson Manufacturing Co., Dept. 61 Elyria, Ohio

Please mention the Southern Planter.



**WE OFFER**  
Special inducements for  
the next sixty days on

**DISC  
HARROWS  
CORN  
PLANTERS  
RIDING  
CULTIVATORS  
LAND  
ROLLERS  
AND  
SPIKE  
HARROWS**

Your failure to get our prices  
will be a losing deal to you.

**Seay-Dillard Hdwe. Co.**  
BLACKSTONE, VA.

**SAVE MONEY ON ROOFING**

**\$1.00** buys full roll (108 sq. ft.) of strictly high grade roofing, either rubber or flint coat surface, with cement and nails complete.  
Most liberal offer ever made on first class roofing. Better than goods that sell at much higher prices. Don't spend a dollar on roofing until you have seen

**UNITO ASPHALT ROOFING**

You send no money when you order Unito Roofing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for free samples for test and comparison and our unparalleled selling plan.

UNITED FACTORIES CO. Dept. A6, Cleveland, O.



Tell the advertiser where you saw  
his advertisement.

Appalachians to Central Indiana where its largest specimens are found.

While a number of mills have used scrub pine for the manufacture of soda pulp and ground wood, no plants have ever operated the sulphate process. Scrub pine might have been used to good advantage long ago, but for the fact that it did not seem to the practical paper-maker even worthy of trial. By only slight changes of the regular cooking treatment, which is ordinarily accorded pulp wood in the sulphate process, however, it is now yielding a pulp product which has been favorably commented upon by numerous members of the paper trade as a substitute for spruce sulphite in the manufacture of newspaper.

When a forest of scrub pine is matured, a fully stocked stand will yield thirty to forty cords per acre, when economically harvested according to the practical forestry methods. At the present time there is practically no general use for the timber, outside of fuel, although a coarse lumber is made of it and it is sometimes used for fencing. An evidence of the low esteem in which this pine is held is the price which the Maryland wood brings when delivered—\$5.75 per cord. The wood itself is of a light yellow color, with a white sap wood. It is light in weight, is brittle and coarse-grained. While it is fairly durable in contact with the weather, its weak structural properties offset any advantage this might give.

One advantage for paper making which scrub pine is said to have is the fact that there is considerably less loss in barking it than with ordinary spruce. The logs are, in general, regular and not difficult to handle. The wood yields quite easily to a sulphite treatment when using an acid cooking liquor slightly stronger than the ordinary mill strength. In treatment the wood requires from eight to eleven hours, while the maximum steam pressure has not been over sixty pounds (temperature 150 degrees centigrade), and, in some cases, it was but fifty-four pounds. The unbleached pulp in these experiments is of a light grayish or brownish color, not unlike that from spruce, of course depending upon the cooking conditions, which can be controlled to suit the manufacturer.

The fiber is strong and durable and is about the same size as that of spruce, being possibly a trifle broader. The yields obtained by the Forest Service are about the same as are obtained from the woods now in general paper making use. The amount of screenings is very low. Scrub pine presents no serious disadvantages in regard to bleaching. A good white color is readily brought about. While some of the cooks require more bleach than is ordinarily practical or econom-

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ical, yet by cooking properly the amount of bleach required has been brought down to 360 pounds or thirty-five per cent. bleach per ton of pulp. By slightly changing the conditions of treatment, it is believed that still lower percentages may be employed while the color produced remains the best white.

Practical paper-makers who have seen this product are almost unanimous in claiming it to be a strong, long-fibered and hard-wearing pulp, which seems especially desirable for making bag, news and wrapping papers. Several even went so far as to say that it would make fine bank or ledger papers when properly handled, and that this wood gave one of the best fibers which has been prepared from pine wood.

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You've heard of the Davis separator and the Davis family. It's hard to tell which Mr. B. J. Davis is the most proud of, his nine big sons or the separator—they are all objects to be proud of.



We print herewith a cut of the family. The names from left to right are B. J. Davis (father, age ninety-eight), Daniel, Joseph, Alfred, John, William, Thomas, Stephen, Albert, and George.

These boys were all raised on one farm and now they are all interested and most of them actually engaged in manufacturing and selling the Davis separator. For twenty years these boys have been making their separators and they have always kept it right up to date in every way.

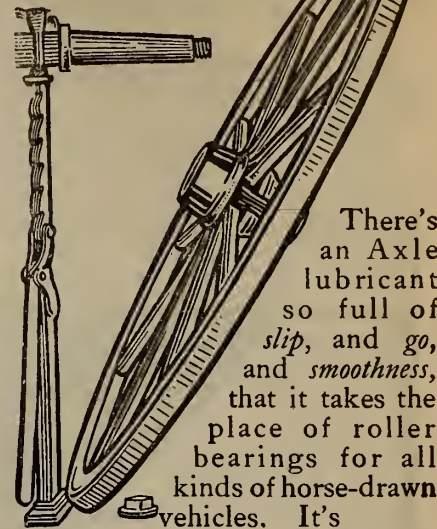
Their separator is reliable in every detail and, because they are all working together and turning out an enormous number of machines, they are able to sell the Davis separator at an honest price.

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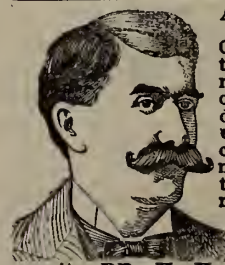
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And a trial of it means constant use ever after. Mica Axle Grease *won't* make an empty wagon push a horse up hill; but it *will* make a big load draw no end of per cent easier.

It's a friction killer and a horse saver; and it wears so well that it's hard to remember the date of last greasing.

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**CURED** with vegetable remedies; removes all symptom of dropsy in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer; nothing fairer. For circulars, testimonials and free trial treatment

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## A JOURNAL OF EASTERN TRAVEL.

Article No. 5. Nikko.

Our first railway trip was to Nikko, in the mountains, a hundred miles distant, and a six-hour trip. Though slow the service was admirable, although railways are comparatively new in Japan. Our trunks were checked through from the hotel, as in this country. Porters in red caps took our bags at the station and found us our places. The trains are small and the coaches have seats facing each other lengthwise. There are first, second and third class compartments, the latter always crowded to its utmost capacity with working people who seem to move about a great deal. The ordinary Japanese ride second class, leaving the first class for high caste people and foreigners. We had a first class compartment to ourselves with a boy to wait on us. A trim little conductor, very official and important, collected our tickets and locked us in. The whistle blew, and we soon found ourselves beyond the city, in a rich, highly-cultivated country and had an opportunity to make many observations from the slow moving train.

Japan depends largely on agriculture, though only three-sixteenths of her soil is arable. The land descends from father to son and is divided into such tiny patches that the process of tilling the soil is more like gardening than farming. Men, women and children work in the fields, largely with their hands. The implements are clumsy and antiquated. An ancient ox sometimes helps with the plow. Rice is the universal crop, but it is a luxury to the common people, who use millet and the coarser grains for food. Rice is raised laboriously, sown in a bed, transplanted by hand, and kept under water until harvest time, so the peasants work it in mud up to their knees. It was strange to see it in every stage of development in the same field, some being planted whilst the other was being harvested and beaten. The rice straw is used for thatching roofs. In olden days a nobleman's wealth was estimated by koku of rice. Other grains abound, also garden products, especially sweet potatoes and the daikon, a coarse radish, the staple article of diet of the people. Mulberry is grown largely in the silk producing districts and tea in the hills. The patient labor of the peasants makes the country like a landscape garden. Not a weed or rock is to be seen. Even the forests are swept and raked by the fagot gatherers. The poverty in the overcrowded country districts is distressing, but never squalid. They are too self-respecting to let go. Beggars are rarely seen.

The stops at the station were long and afforded an excellent opportunity for studying the crowds of natives who stood placidly on the platform.

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We usually got out and walked while the boy wiped up the floor and dusted the already spotless compartment. Boys ran up and down with dainty little boxes of rice and eggs, which they noisily announced as "Bento, bento" (food). Others had papers, beer and tobacco for sale, and we nearly got left at one station whilst buying a cake of sweet chocolate. Our boy hurried us to our seats just as the train was starting. To amuse us, he got out a pile of illustrated papers, printed both in Japanese and English. The pictures were excellent and the English text highly diverting.

When we got hungry, the boy arranged the tea table and drew us fresh tea, though we could buy a pot of tea, cup and all, out of the window for three sen. He then fixed the lunch which we had brought with us. We could not buy foreign food en route and we were not yet equal to rice and chopsticks. We had a great deal of food left and pressed it on the poor children at the stations, but they shrank from us in alarm, so finally we had to throw away the food.

As we approached Nikko, the country grew wild and grand. Mountain range piled on range and for miles the train followed an avenue of giant cryptomerias, a kind of gray pine, common in Japan. We were expected in Nikko, and were escorted by numerous porters to the pretty little Kanaya hotel, situated on a high hill above the village. Every thing here was clean, cozy and bright. From the terraced garden at the back there were exquisite views of the surrounding country. The Colonel and Sara came by a later train, and when I say, "we" in Nikko I mean four of us and pretty Nellie Bly. The Japanese say, "Don't say magnificent until you have seen Nikko,"; our guide called it "a triumph of art and nature." Despite this extravagant praise, we were not disappointed. The temples, tombs and shrines are the glory of Japan, built in the time of her best art, with a richness and gorgeousness that has not a touch of the vulgar. Their situation around fine groves and parks, enhances their beauty. The whole surrounding country was beautiful with wooded slopes, closing in the valleys, between towering mountain peaks. Bold streams dashed down the mountain side in water falls and cascades and flowed down the valleys. The autumn foliage was in perfection, the maples dazzling red and gold and the whole country a blaze of color. Japanese poets sing of maple leaves as "Nature's brocade," and Yama-shima, the nymph of the mountains, is said to weave this brilliant color for her abode. The foliage is so surpassingly beautiful at Nikko that travelers from all over the world flock thither to see it in the autumn. To do so we made an excursion into the

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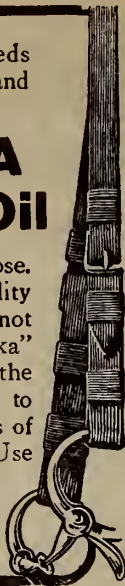


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**SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond, Va.**

mountains to spend the day at Lake Chuzengi. We went through groves of maples of all sizes, from dwarfed trees in pots to large ones and saw them in all stages, from fresh green in protected spots to the reddish brown of the fallen leaf.

We started in rickshaws with two atashi each for the steep mountain climbing. It was a glorious October day, and our spirits rose as we flew along the valley and began to ascend the mountains. On the road we met with many maple pilgrims who had climbed over the hills in quest of the most brilliant leaves. Bands of school boys, with their teachers, and hundreds of sailors from the fleet passed us with armfuls of boughs. "Chaya" (good morning), they cried out, throwing us branches of maple or decorating the rickshaws with it. Every one was in a good humor that day.

We found rest houses at frequent intervals along the road, where we would descend from the kurmuras and walk on, leaving the boys to overtake us. Half way up a shower caught us in one of these, in view of a pretty cascade, and during the rain we spent our time watching it and listening to the chatter of the attendants. We were constantly trying to puzzle out the people. They are built on such a different plan from us, both mentally and physically, that we gave up trying to understand them, but it was none the less a joy to be with such good tempered and polite people. They are perfectly unemotional and quite free from nerves. Every one seems happy in that atmosphere.

As we went on, Nantaizan, the mountain sacred to the Wind god, rose ten thousand feet above us. Thousands of country people make a pilgrimage to it annually to appease the god and protect the crops from his ravages. Higher up in the mountains, we turned aside to see Kegan-Toke, a waterfall, two hundred and eighty feet high. Swollen by the fall rains, a great torrent of water dashed in spray into a wild gorge below. We had now reached a level stretch of road, and passed through a grove of trees covered with hanging moss and lichens. A few minutes' more and we were on the borders of Lake Chuzengi, a pretty sheet of water, full of lights and shades, with reflections of the mountains and trees. Sail boats ply on it, and it is surrounded by the houses of numerous foreign residents from the East. People flock here from China and even from India to escape the torrid heat. The hotel is half native and half foreign. It has the most beautiful painted doors and screens, and is enclosed in glass galleries, which add to their comfort in winter. All houses are built facing the sun.

We were both hungry and cold at the end of our trip, and welcomed the hot tiffin of fish from the lake, and



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where it will be absolutely safe and earn 3% interest compounded semi-annually from date of deposit. Don't delay, write to-day for booklet "HOW TO BANK BY MAIL."

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## PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.

CAPITAL	- - - - -	\$ 300,000.00.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	- - - - -	\$1,160,000.00.

(The largest of any National Bank South of Washington.)



**HACKETT'S GAPE CURE**  
KILLS THE WORM AS WELL AS THE GERMS



THE NEW WAY.

**T.C. HACKETT**  
HILLSBORO, MD.

### HACKETT'S GAPE CURE.

It is a powder. The chicks inhale it. Goes right to the spot. Kills both worm and germ. Whole brood treated at once, in five minutes. Full size package, postpaid, 35c. Dealers supplied by jobbing trade. Their names for the asking. Here are a few:

Loewy Drug Co., Gilbert Bros. Co., James Bailey & Sons, Griffith & Turner Co., Clark & Jones, Lambert Seed Co., Anderson & Ireland, Carr Owens & Co., Andrew Reiter, Baltimore, Md.; C. J. Lincoln Co., Little Rock, Ark., Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Berry Demoville Co. Nashville, Tenn.; Fritz & Wiehl Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. C. Smith, Asheville, N. C.; Justice Drug Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Swanson Supply Co., Danville, Va.; Norfolk Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.; Powers-Taylor Drug Co., Richmond, Va.; T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.

## DEATH TO HAWKS

Life to Chickens and Turkeys.

Cock of the Walk.



I take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my children on them too. Look at me and observe the hawk. Cock a doodle doo.

"HAWK" The Barn Yard Robber.



Died after eating a chick of that old Rooster, which, had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powders. Alas! Alas.

### MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER

kills Hawks, cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abundance of eggs.

Sample package 25 cents.

W. H. MACNAIR, Tarboro, N. C.

**THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE**



increases Poultry Profits and is practically indispensable to those who raise, sell or exhibit Poultry. Is the quickest and safest Lice Killer on the market and guaranteed not to injure eggs or chickens. Pocketbook Pointers on "Modern Poultry Methods" sent for 2c stamp. Write to-day.

**O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
651 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

venison from the mountains. As we were lunching some friends from home walked in and took the table next to us, to our great surprise, as we thought they were in America. After tiffin we all decided to return to Nikko together by a trail down the mountain and with our coolies, we made quite a procession and a very amusing one, as we filed down the narrow path. Our rickshaws were, carrier each by one coolie on his strong little back. We employed our two extra coolies, one to pull, and the other to push us down the mountain, like the Bedouins at the Pyramids of Cairo. The boys thought it a great joke but we found it a great assistance. Along the way we got some exquisite views into deep, mossy glens, and came into the valley just as the sun sank behind the mountains, leaving a trail of gold.

The deep, sweet tolling of the temple bells drew us thither, and we set out to visit them with a guide who had grown up under their shadow, and who knew them well. In them a complete epitome of Japanese art, history and religion is revealed, and they are quite incomprehensible without some knowledge of these things.

The shrines are built in memory of Ieyasu, founder of the great Tokugawa dynasty, and of his grandson, Imetsui, and are not only memorials of a wise ruler, but of a system of government, now passed away, which he represented. The beginnings of Japanese history are obscure, but from the dim past we have the Mikados, direct descendants of the Sun goddess, Ama-terasu, ruling the land in unbroken succession for 2,700 years. With the rise of the military power the chief authority passed from their hands to that of the most powerful generals, called Shoguns, who established their court in Reddo, now Tokyo, while the Mikado was kept in great state and seclusion at Kyoto, with every outward show of power, but, in reality, only a puppet. His person was declared too sacred for his subjects to gaze on.

With the Shogunate, there grew up the feudal system with daimios or lords, and their two-sworded retainers, the Samurai, or fighting men. Each feudal estate was a small, self-supporting republic but the daimios gave strict allegiance to the Shogun, going up to Tokyo with their followers to pay him reverence. Old prints give a vivid picture of these journeyings over the great highway, the Yodo. One daimio's procession with palanquins, chairs and pack horses jostled another, and the less important had to give road or maintain it by the sword. The question has been asked how the Japs have learned to fight so well. They have always fought among themselves, and have produced great warriors, as, for instance, Yoritomo, who founded the

## CURE THE SORE ON YOUR HORSE

Work him while doing so if you have to—but a day or two rest is better—yet in either case

### WILSON'S GOLDEN SUCCESS HEALING POWDER

Will actually heal quickly and permanently any Collar or Saddle Galls, Open Sore, Cuts, Burns, Mud Scalds, Scratches, Grease Heel or any wound on Horse or Cattle. A purely antiseptic powder, and with each package goes the endorsement of six hundred physicians.

TRY ONE PKG.

Send twenty-five cents in stamps to  
**GILBERT BROS. & CO.**  
9-11-13 N. HOWARD ST.  
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And receive a package by mail.

Every horse owner should have it.  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT HE MAY HAVE IT

### Dr. Jos. Haas Hog Remedy



Used by Breeders and Feeders for 31 years to arrest and prevent hog diseases. 25 lb. cans, \$6.75. 12 1/2 lb. cans, \$3.75. Cartons, \$1.50 75c. and 25c. Send for our 96 page booklet 'Hogology' free.

Use Haas-Olenm best coal tar animal dip and general disinfectant. Gallons, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.

Stockton, tonic for horses, cattle and sheep, 25 lb. pails, \$3.50, 100 lb. drums, \$12.00. 20th Century Poultry Tonic, Cartons 25c., 50c., and \$1.00; 25 lb. pails \$3.50. Free goods to cover transportation on all shipments.

Send for our Special Offer.

**DR. JOS. HAAS REMEDY CO.,**  
112 So. Penn St., Est. 1877. Indianapolis, Ind.

## PROTEIN

Fed now to the hens that are to produce your eggs for hatching will insure strong, healthy chicks.

### "RARVA" MEAT MEAL

85 per cent. Protein, 7 per cent. Fat. Will increase the fertility of the eggs and is a most economic appetizing and wholesome ration to rapidly mature the early broiler.

Sample on request.

Sack, 100 lbs. - - - \$3.25.

**RICHMOND ABATTOIR,**  
Box 267, Dept. M, Richmond, Va.

Send for the "Rarva" Booklet.

### WHEAT

We have a large supply of kiln-dried "Burnt Wheat", \$1.50 per 100 lbs. \$27 per ton.

This wheat is a great egg producer, being thoroughly cooked makes it very healthy and easily digested. Give us a trial order and more will follow.

**WALTER J. TODD,**  
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Headquarters for Chicken Feed and Supplies.



# YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT



FOR  
MAN  
OR



BEAST

## THE UP-TO-DATE REMEDY

and the Liniment universally used by all well informed people, recognized as the most wonderful and most certain of results for use in the Home, Stable or Barn. For general use it is the best of all. Especially valuable for Rheumatism, Sprains, Aches, Pains, etc. Prevents Croup, Pneumonia and La Grippe. Sold Everywhere--25 cents.

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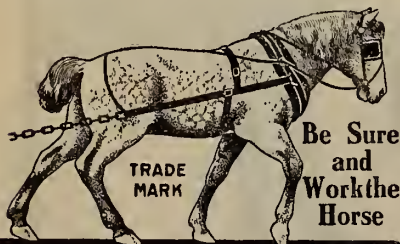


## You Can't Talk It too strong. What?

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam As a Liniment For the Human Body

Springfield, O., Sept. 19, 1904.  
Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Lewis Evelester, Urbana, R. F. D., a farmer, had a bad cancer on back of his hand. When I first saw it he was on his way to have his hand amputated. I persuaded him to first try GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, which he did, and on second application could rest well at night—the first for weeks. In less than three months he was at work on the farm. He will certify to this statement over his signature. Then Mr. Jenkins, storekeeper and postmaster at Seth, O., had a bad cancer on his cheek-bone. I saw him at a grange meeting and told him to use CAUSTIC BALSAM twice a day, rubbing it in for five or ten minutes. In three months it was healed over and is now all sound. These two are all that I have the address of just now. I have had CAUSTIC BALSAM used on old shin sores. One man had walked with crutches for more than a year, and several pieces of bone had come out. I persuaded him to try CAUSTIC BALSAM, and today you would not know he was ever lame. Then, it is a sure cure for piles, using it with sweet oil. I could tell of dozens of cases where I have induced different ones to use CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have been the means of more than fifty bottles being bought, because I know just what it will do. You can't talk it up strong enough. I wish you success.

R. L. HOLMAN,  
In charge Co-operative Work of Ohio State Grange.  
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet H.  
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.



## HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

### BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box of Genuine Bickmore's Gall Cure. For sale by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample Free and Horse Book if you'll send 6c for packing and postage.  
Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 935, Old Town, Maine.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

### ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Venerealities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 109 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**HORSES** Going Blind, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. Can cure.

Shogunate, and Hideyoshi, the Napoleon of Japan. The old Samurai spirit still lives among them, and their religion teaches them to place no value on their life, so they die willingly for their country when the occasion arises.

With the opening of the country to the world by Commodore Perry's treaty, the discontent with their condition increased until it culminated in the overthrow of the Shogunate, and the firm establishment of the Mikado's power. Old Japan, which owed its civilization and its institutions largely to China, passed away, carrying with it the old manners and customs, and even the national dress. New Japan, possessed by a craze for things of the Western world, adopted most of its institutions with her wonderful initiative power and infused into them her own national genius. To-day she has, in many particulars, outgrown her teachers, and stands strong and self-reliant amongst the first powers. She holds a unique position between the white and dark races, an Oriental people, imbued with the Occidental spirit.

"TRAVELER."

### SEND FOR THIS BOOK.

All of our readers who are thinking of buying anything in the buggy or harness line should write the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., at Elkhart, Indiana, and ask for one of their 1909 catalogues. It is an interesting book and will certainly be the means of saving you some money on your purchases, because they sell direct to the user at factory prices—which means the actual cost of the material and making plus their small profit. For thirty-six years this Company has sold on the direct-to-the-user plan. Their success has been wonderful, but it only goes to show that honest goods and honest prices are always appreciated. They also have a large line of pony vehicles and harness and one of the best motor buggies on the market. Send for one of their books before you buy elsewhere anyway.

Lynch's, Va.

Editor Southern Planter:

Seeing so much about the good qualities of chickens among your writers, I would like to say a word about S. C. Rhode Island Reds. I have some pullets hatched July 1, 1908. They commenced laying in December, and have continued up to the present time, March 17th. Among the eggs of these pullets, one weighed more than four ounces and had three yolks. Can any one beat that? I never had such before and I have been enquiring among my neighbors and haven't found any one who had seen such.

F. H. BOARD & CO.

Sometimes a broken heart means a mended conscience.—Lippincott's.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

### A Thankful Woman

Helenwood, Tenn.,  
Jan. 4, 1903.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
Enosburg Falls, Vt.,  
Gentlemen:—I have found your Kendall's Spavin Cure the best medicine in the world for Sprains, Enlargements of Joints and Deep Seated Soreness. I must say I am thankful for what your medicine has done for me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. J. Daniel.  
Horsemen everywhere know the power of

### The Great Horse Remedy

It has never had an equal as a cure for Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone, Sprains, Swellings and all forms of Lameness.

Nearly 50 years on trial, never found wanting. Equally good for man and beast. At druggists \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Call for free book.

"Treatise on the Horse," or write for it to Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



The first remedy to  
cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

### Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser  
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
250 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## Moon Blindness CAN BE CURED

### "VISIO" Wonderful Discovery



DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

### AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE, your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

Visio Remedy Ass'n., 1939 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



# AGRICULTURAL LIME.

**PLAIN ROCK**

**OR**

**SHELL LIME**

BAGS OR BULK

**SPECIAL FINE HYDRATED LIME**

FOR DRILLING.

If in the market for any grade and any quantity of

**LAND LIME**

Write for our pricelist and particulars.

**T. C. ANDREWS & CO., Inc.**

NORFOLK,

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## Bone Phosphate

Phosphoric Acid ..... 22 1/2 %  
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime ..... 50 %  
Ammonia ..... 4 1/2 %  
(Guaranteed Analysis.)

### A PURE ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZER

In the manufacture of which no Chemicals or Filler are used.  
Ton (2,000 pounds) ..... \$28.50  
Sack, (200 pounds) ..... 3.00  
Sample on request.

**RICHMOND ABATTOIR,**  
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Box 267. Office Sixth and Cary Sts.

## ROCK PHOSPHATE

The great soil builder; very finely ground; higher in phosphoric acid than bone and at one-third the cost. Unequalled for mixing with barnyard manure or direct application. For prices write **FARMERS' UNION PHOSPHATE CO.,** Mills in Tenn. **Birmingham, Ala.**



### Distemper

Cured by the use of **DR. CRAFT'S DISTEMPER AND COUGH CURE.** Endorsed by leading breeders, turmen and farmers. Send today for a bottle or get it from druggist, 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure. Your money back if it fails. Send for free booklet today.

**WELLS MEDICINE CO.**  
Lafayette, Indiana



**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
Guaranteed  
**NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.** A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach troubles. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

### POE AND CHOPIN.

Mary Washington.

As this is Edgar Poe's centennial year, the attention of the literary world all over the globe, has been strongly drawn towards him of late, and innumerable essays, estimates and reminiscences have been called forth in reference to him. Following the trend of popular thought at the present hour, I will lay before my readers a parallel which I fancy I can clearly trace between Edgar Poe and a famous musician. It seem to me there is as much similarity between the genius of Poe and Chopin as can exist between two distinct branches of art, viz.: Music and poetry.

In Chopin's delicate, arabesque woven compositions, with their rich and peculiar ornamentation, exquisite finish and undercurrent of deep sadness, I find a striking parallel to Edgar Poe's poetry. Some writer says that the wail of an extinguished nationality runs through Chopin's music (he was a Pole), and it seems to me that the wail of extinguished hope and joy underlies Poe's poems. A vein of deep, almost morbid sadness pervades the works of both these great artists, a brooding regretfulness whose refrain is "nevermore."

Each of them worked within a limited range, but showed an exquisite finish of detail within that range. Chopin never composed an opera, nor an oratorio. The only work of magnitude he ever attempted were two concertos, which were far inferior to his shorter works, and which met with no success. Edgar Poe never wrote an epic nor any long work except a crude drama called "Politian," and a poem called "Al Araaf," written in his early youth. Indeed, he was opposed on principle to long poems. He asserts in his essay on "The Poetic Principle" that no such thing as a long poem exists, and that the Iliad itself was iclearly intneded to be taken as a series of lyrics.

The closest scrutiny of Poe's poems will not reveal to us a careless or inharmonious word or phrase, neither can we find a defective chord, nor unskilful combination of notes throughout Chopin's music. Every word and phrase with Poe and every note and chord with Chopin have a beautiful finish and rich ornamentation, and in the works of each you will find a total absence of the commonplace. A musical critic speaks of "Chopin's admirable harmonic progressions, which lend importance to many a slender subject and redeem his slightest effort from trivialty." The same is essentially true of Poe, whose admirable euphony and beautiful choice of language lend a charm to the most unimportant of his writings. The demonstrations called forth recently from all quarters of the globe where literary culture is known prove conclusively how firmly estab-

## For Larger Crops and Richer Soil at Lowest Cost Fertilize With Farmogerm

**High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria**

Let us show you the **sure** way to supply your soil with enough nitrates to produce several bumper crops at the low cost of \$2.00 an acre, and with practically

**No Extra Work**

You can use Farmogerm with any legume—Alfalfa, all the Clovers, all Peas and Beans, etc. It is put up in specially sealed bottles, **guaranteed** to contain enough bacteria of strong vitality to inoculate the seed or soil specified. It is

**Ready For Use**

when you get it. Just mix with water and moisten seed or spray seed bed or young plants. The bacteria multiply rapidly by the millions, enter the roots of the plants, draw nitrogen from the air, feeding it to the growing crop or storing still more in the soil for future crops. All the nitrates they store in the soil are available to **any kind of crop** you plant next. That's why it **Makes Poor Soil, Good Soil.**

Send for proofs or prove it yourself by making a

**Box Test For 10c**

When you know what Farmogerm will do, you will use lots of it. That's why we offer a trial for 10 cents—enough to make a test in boxes in your house before planting season. In regular sizes, \$2.00 an acre; Garden Size, 50 cents.

**Write For Free Book No. 13,** which gives full information. Or send 10 cents for trial size, or more for larger amount, mentioning crop you want it for. For sale by leading seed houses.

**EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO.**  
Bloomfield, N. J.



## Cow Peas!

Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill. Mixed and other varieties.

**SOJA OR SOY BEANS,**

**Canada Field Peas,**

**Millet, Buckwheat, Etc., Etc.**

Write for prices to headquarters.

**WALLERSTEIN PRODUCE CO.,**  
Richmond, Va.

## Seed Peanuts

We offer selected Spanish Seed Peanuts, in large or small lots. We strongly advise all growers of Peanuts to change their seed often, if they wish to grow big crops. Write for prices

**CHAS. F. GROSSMANN,**

Seed Grower and Merchant.  
**PETERSBURG, VA.**

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.



# Seeds

In any quantity. Highest quality. Prompt delivery. Our price list giving complete information, prices, varieties, &c., FREE upon request.

**Clover Seed,  
Grass Seed,  
Millet Seed,  
Seed Grain,  
Seed Potatoes,  
Cane Seed,  
Etc., Etc.**

Write to-day.

**S. T. Beveridge & Co.**

1217 E. Cary St.,  
RICHMOND, - - VIRGINIA



## JOUANNET'S GIANT ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS

Are the Best.

Price: 100 Roots \$1.00; 1,000 for \$5.00.

### JOUANNET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

Give Satisfaction. All Leading Varieties. Price, 1,00 for \$1.25; 5,000 and over, \$1.00 a 1,000.

### SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

Everything shipped from Charleston, S. C. Cash with order! Please.

**ALFRED JOUANNET.**

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**FREE** Send a - Postal for -  
Our Bulletin No. 29  
**COW PEAS and SOJA BEANS**  
Simpkins' Prolific and King's Improved  
Cotton Seed, Cane Seed, Millet, Etc.  
Hickory Seed Co., Hickory, N. C.

## THE FAMOUS IRON PEA

Matures pods in 60 days. Will not shed foliage which, when cut, makes the very best hay. Have planted them 20 years and never had a complete failure. Plant any time. Sure to be a stand when it rains if ground is warm. Bushel, \$2; pound 25c. postpaid.

**J. C. FOWKE,** **Baldock, S. C.**

Please mention the Southern Planter.

lished is Edgar Poe's reputation as a genius of the first order, and show that he belongs to the world's real "Hall of Fame."

I will not claim to be original in drawing a parallel between a poet and a musician. The idea was suggested to my mind by a comparison drawn between Milton and Handel, in a rare old book, "Butler's Reminiscences." The author says that "Dr. Johnson's tribute to the poet Milton might be applied with equal accuracy to the musician, Handel. He sometimes descends to the elegant, but his element is the great. He can occasionally invest himself with grace, but his natural port is gigantic loftiness."

For Shakespeare there is no peer in the musical world, unless it be Beethoven, not that there is any parallel between their respective styles and methods, but they have this much in common—that they stand on the summit of supreme genius. Taine says there are three men of such transcendent gifts that they are segregated from all the rest of the human race, and these three are Shakespeare, Michael Angelo and Beethoven.

### HOW TO BANK BY MAIL.

Attention is invited to the full page advertisement of the Planters' National Bank, Richmond, Virginia, elsewhere in this issue. This bank is one of the oldest and most conservative in the South and has the largest capital and surplus of any National bank south of Washington. Mr. A. S. Cherry is Manager of the Savings Department and will take great pleasure in mailing a very handsome booklet describing the workings of the bank and giving instructions how to bank by mail. Send at once for this booklet.

### DISPERSAL SALE AT LEWISIANA FARM.

On Friday and Saturday, April 9th and 10th, there will be offered the greatest opportunity that ever came to Virginia buyers in the shape of a dispersal sale at Lewisiana Farm, at Fredericksburg, Va. In the offering will be included about 150 head of some of the best Jersey cattle in America, including the great \$11,500 bull, "Stockwile." There are also rattling fine young bulls, also noted cows and heifers, which are not only great performers at the pail, but winners in the show ring also.

In the horses are included the great stallion Bow Axworthy 2.22½ and some daughters of Robert McGregor, Bingen, Kremelin, Arion, Advertiser, etc., all of which are bred sires of note.

In addition to these there will be offered about forty head of driving, general purpose and work horses.

In the sale will be included an ex-

## SEED CORN FOR PROFITABLE CROPS

Boone County Special ..... \$1.80 bu.  
White Majestic, ..... 1.80 bu.  
Diamond Joe, ..... 2.00 bu.

Prices include best new bags.

**S. B. HEIGES,**

**Dorset, Va.**

### SEED CORN

I offer a choice lot of carefully bred and selected Seed Corn, yielding as much as ninety bushels per acre. Also a choice lot of Cocke's Prolific Ensilage Seed Corn.

Write for prices, stating quantity.

**J. B. ANDREWS,**

**Drawer 762,**

**Roanoke, Va.**

## NEW WARD BLACKBERRY

ONE OF THE BEST.

Fine stock of plants for spring delivery. Send for descriptive circular of the Ward. For other nursery products, send for general price list.

**FRED. SHOOSMITH, Chester, Va.**

## : SOJA BEANS :

\$1.50 per bushel delivered.

Vineless Bunch Sweet Potatoes \$1.25 per bushel, delivered.

**E. W. JONES NURSEY CO.,**

**Woodlawn, Va.**

## POTATOES 60 cts. a bu.

See Salzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed potatoes and early vegetables in the world. Big catalog free or send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1300 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth \$1.00 of any man's money. Or send 20c and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

**THE SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.**

## JAMES RIVER FARM

Of 222½ acres, for sale. 80 acres low grounds, well fenced and cross fenced with woven wire, land in fine state of cultivation, all buildings in first rate shape, old colonial house of 10 rooms, 4 porches, slate roof, rock foundation. All farming implements go with place. Price \$8,500—no less. Terms to suit.

Address C. H. GARROD, West View, Goochland Co., Va.

## TO RENT

A 300 ACRE

Farm in southern Albemarle on favorable terms to a working farmer. Land in good condition and spring plowing done. Or would hire good farmer. Address with credentials, Opportunity, care Southern Planter.

### FOR SALE

20 ACRES, \$1,400.

ONLY one mile to railroad station, near neighbors and school; wood for home use; 40 barrels apples in season, 2-story stone house, corn crib, chicken house, stable; old age forces sale and price is cut to \$1,400; part cash and easy terms. See page 14 March Bulletin of Farm Bargains. Copy free. Dept. 2703. E. A. Strout Co., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention the Southern Planter.



## CRITTENDEN'S VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE AND LOANS OFFICE

North-Western Virginia Farms for Sale. A Land of Sunshine, Short Winters and Healthy Climate.

No. 166 B. Must be sold within the next 90 days, at any reasonable sacrifice. It contains 600 acres of choice and productive land, 300 acres in Blue Grass sod. Improved by substantial buildings, 2 orchards, finely watered, 3 miles from railroad. Immediate possession. If you are interested in a fine stock farm, write for confidential description.

No. 167 B. Nice little farm, 100 acres of good productive land, 2 dwellings and other necessary buildings, fine water, 1½ miles from church, school, and store; 8 miles from railroad. \$25 per acre.

No. A. 21—230 acres, some timber, \$23 per acre; buildings out condition; farm has been generally neglected but very good value at the price. 2 miles from R. R. station, church, stores and school. Easy terms.

No. A 23.—156 acres, at \$50 per acre. Elevation 450 feet. It would make one of the show places in Loudoun—fine home for hunt club, 2 miles from R. R. station, good water, comfortable buildings.

No. A 24.—346 acres. Fine stock farm, finely watered, good land, average buildings, plenty of timber, church and school near, 6 miles from R. R. Price, on easy terms, \$10,000. Good value.

No. 103.—One of the most attractive agricultural homes in Loudoun County. Beautifully located in a highly desirable neighborhood. Fine buildings, all modern improvements; two tenant houses, plenty of fruit; well watered and fenced. This farm embraces 486 acres of highly productive land that may be utilized along any agricultural lines with profit. ½ mile from R. R. Price \$34,000. Terms to suit.

No. 111.—Fine stock farm of 290 acres, borders on the Potomac river, 150 acres river bottom that will make 20 barrels of corn per acre, the upland will produce not less than 10 barrels. Fine spring; good fruit. Comfortable buildings, 200 ft. or more above the river—very healthy, 5 miles from R. R. This property is a bargain, at \$60 per acre on very easy terms.

No. 161.—This attractive proposition of 428 acres, borders on the Potomac River, 200 acres of river bottom, 100 acres well set Blue Grass of long standing. The buildings are beautifully located overlooking the Potomac River for miles, all in good condition; modern house containing 11 rooms—standing well back from the river on a prominent elevation. Large and ample outbuildings. The soil mostly good strong clay, producing well. 8 miles from R. R., with good stone road for most part of way. Price \$25,000, half cash.

Farther and special descriptions furnished on application. All business transacted through this office guaranteed to be as represented, and strictly confidential.

DeL. S. CRITTENDEN, Broker,  
Ashburn, Va.

cellent lot of farm implements, dairy appliances, such as will be found on an up-to-date farm. Look up the advertisement and write to the Trustee for further particulars.

### GOOD NEWS ABOUT ROOFING.

There is one important consideration in choosing a roofing that is too often overlooked. That is the consideration of comfort. Will this or that roof hold in the heat, in winter, and keep out the heat in summer? That is an important point to consider. We know how hot the garret is in summer. If a different roof had been used it would not be so hot. This question becomes of even more importance in the case of live stock and poultry quarters because the stable or poultry shed temperature has a direct bearing on milk yield or beef production or horse health or egg production and the temperature of these quarters is not so easily regulated as in our homes.

On these grounds especially the roofings and sidings made of asbestos seem to be in a class by themselves. No other material can compete with asbestos as a nonconductor of heat and cold. We have been sent a few interesting reports from users of J-M Asbestos Roofing and Siding that ought to be of interest. For instance, about 200,000 square feet of these materials were used to cover the buildings on the great poultry farm at Angola, New York, which is owned by W. J. Conners. Mr. William Hurley, Treasurer of Conners' Poultry Plant, stated that since applying Asbestos Roofing and Siding they have had their first experience of their poultry increasing their laying in cold weather instead of decreasing. Also, for the first time, there was no frost on the utensils in the hennery, though there was no heat save that from the fowls.

Another report comes from the Atlantic Squab Co., of Da Costa, New Jersey, the largest squab plant in the world. They wrote: "In our judgment, the nonconducting qualities of J-M Asbestos Roofing and Siding, peculiar to its white asbestos top, make it preferable to metal or any of the black surface roofings for the covering of squab or poultry buildings."

The H. W. Johns-Mnaville Co., 100 William St., New York, are the makers of Asbestos Roofing and Siding, and they have a very interesting book which they will mail free to all who request it. They also send samples of the crude asbestos mineral free, when asked for and these samples are very interesting to those who have never seen this mysterious product. Ask for Book No. 62 and samples, mentioning this paper, and your request will be promptly granted.

## HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer successfully tries new long-distance plan of selling.

### FOURTEEN MEN IN SIX DIFFERENT STATES WANT HIS PLACE.

Makes sale without aid of real estate agent and doesn't pay a cent commission.

Cass Co., Minnesota, (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling, that is by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for their plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to anyone. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located.

Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agents has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and anyone wishing to dispose of anything anywhere at any price, would do well to write to Leonard Darbyshire, President, Dept., 443A Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.



## SELECT OFFERINGS IN VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE

**\$12,000**

Contains 200 acres, 60 acres in oak and hickory timber, balance in grass, small portion under cultivation, lies well up and is gently rolling soil, clay loam with clay subsoil—watered with live streams which are fed by springs—driven well and windmill at dwelling place is well fenced. Is situated right on macadamized road,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from railway station and runs up to corporation limits of a town of about 2,000 inhabitants and about 30 miles from Washington City.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—New dwelling, 10 rooms, one bath room, cellar, two large porches, hardwood floors, up and down stairs, hot and cold water to top of house. Is well elevated, affords a splendid view of mountains, large lawn, delightful shade. New barn—main building is 40x70 feet, two wings 30x48 feet each and is two stories throughout, hay fork, covered barn yard 40x50 feet, hydrant in barn, crib, smoke and corn houses are among the outbuildings. Barn was designed to meet requirements of D. C. Health Department for dairy business.

Owner is anxious to sell.

**\$45 00 Per Acre.**

Contains 825 acres,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from railway station, right on metal road, 300 acres in virgin oak, right at foot of Bull Run Mountains, balance in grass and under cultivation. Large portion in Blue Grass meadows. Public roads on three sides, well fenced, woven wire and stone fencing, locust posts.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Thirteen-room mansion, two bath rooms, out kitchen, pantry, two servants' rooms, cellar under entire house, handsome cabinet mantels in all rooms, open grates, two porches, large lawn and 120-ft. avenue  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in length leading to road; avenue and lawn delightfully shaded. Foreman's house, 6 rooms, four cabins, 3 rooms each; large bank barn, 60x90 feet, large horse barn, 6 box stalls about 30x40 feet. Carriage house with five stalls for horses attached, harness rooms, two chicken houses, hog houses, corn crib with capacity for about 1,000 barrels, nothing could be added to this place that would be necessary. All improvements are in perfect condition and have been recently painted.

Send for my catalogue of Grain and Grass Farms.

**GEORGE W. SUMMERS,**  
Sterling, Va.

## —FARMS—

IN

## Southside Virginia

**\$10.00 to \$30.00 per acre.**

With buildings, fruit, timber, good water, best markets. Level land, productive soil.

Write for our Real Estate Herald with map and full information.

**PYLE & COMPANY, Inc.**

Petersburg, Virginia.

## FARMS.

Mineral and Timber Lands.  
Free list on application.

**W. A. PARSONS & CO.,**

1527 East Main St., Richmond, Va.  
Davis Hotel Bldg.

## INSTRUCTIONS IN CANNING.

In buying a canning outfit the instructions that go with it have as much to do with its value as the construction of the canner. The one is entirely dependent on the other, and in order to do the finest work both must be of the highest order. The "Raney Cannery" advertised in this paper are the result of many years' diligent research and experiment, with the sole purpose of bringing out the best, both in canners and instructions, so as to enable the purchaser to do the finest possible work from the first can put up.

The great reputation of these canners is built upon actual merit, and the fact that the goods put up with them, even by persons of no previous experience, are the finest to be had, is conclusive evidence in their favor.

It will pay any one who has canning to do, no matter how much or how little, to write the firm and get their catalogue. Be sure to mention this paper.

## SPRAYING.

Many a fruit grower has had his profits increased four and five fold by spraying, but there are still a large number who do not seem to realize its value.

Systematic spraying is the only way to get sure results in fruit growing. A good pump and practical preparations are a necessity to successful work.

The Deming Company, of Salem, Ohio, manufacture twenty-four styles of spray pumps and issue a book, "Spraying for Profit," which they will send anywhere for four cents in postage stamps. This book gives practical instructions and was written by a prominent entomologist.

The Deming Company will be glad to send their catalogue, which contains a twelve-page spraying chart, free of charge, if desired.

## PROTECTION FOR STRICKEN MESSINA.

What the U. S. Government Sent to the Ruined City to Shelter Those Who Were Spared from the Terrible Earthquake.

Of course, everybody was homeless in the chief city of that beautiful Sicilian Isle, after the most appalling calamity of modern times.

Those who were not killed outright, or carried by vessels as refugees to other ports as soon as they could be extricated from the chaotic mass of debris, must have shelter as well as food and clothing.

The instantaneous and magnanimous aid despatched by our Government to the scene of the disaster, through the American fleet then just entering the Mediterranean on the home stretch of its world-wide tour, was the cause of universal rejoicing because of the quickness and efficiency of relief afforded to the suffering

## RARE BARGAINS

IN

## Northern Virginia Farms

## A Few Specimens:

No. 172. Contains 315 acres—40 acres in oak and hickory timber; 5 miles from station, situated near the village; considered one of the best wheat and grain farms in Fairfax county. The land is a little rolling; machinery can be run all over it. The land is all in good state of cultivation; well fenced and watered by springs and running streams. Improvements are a good 7-room house with elegant shade, good stable and all out-houses in good repair. Price \$20 per acre.

No. 194. Contains 175 acres, 25 acres in good timber, balance is cleared, 9 acres in orchard in full bearing, good six-room house, old barn, good granary, hen houses, dwelling in a grand oak shaded lawn, spring at house, farm watered by streams and springs, situated on good pike. One hour's drive from Leesburg, Va. Owner is anxious to sell. Price \$3,500.

No. 208—600 acres Loudoun Blue Grass land, 8-room brick house, in good repair, farm well fenced, elegantly watered, excellent bank barn, good orchard, fine timber. Price \$25.00 per acre.

No. 201—406 acres, Loudoun Blue Grass farm 8-room brick and frame dwelling, elegant repairs, excellent barn 40x100, water in every field, well fenced, good orchard. Price \$10,500.

No. 202—475 acres, Blue Grass land, small 5-room house, land is good, well fenced, excellent water, good small orchard, excellent situation, but buildings are only fair condition. Price, \$9,000.

No. 209.—206 acres, beautiful little Loudoun County farm, 6-room dwelling, beautiful shaded lawn, water in all fields, good fences, land is smooth and level, good barn and outbuildings. Price \$6,500.

No. 210.—273 acres, Loudoun blue grass land, well located in grazing section, excellent orchard, well watered, 6-room house and outbuildings in fair condition. Price \$13.50 per acre.

Write for complete description of these properties and Catalogue of other places.

**Wm. Eads Miller,**  
HERNDON, VA.



# ATTENTION

## HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS

Send for my Map and new Catalogue showing and describing this section of Northern Virginia, and a complete list of all property now on the market, consisting of Grain, Grass, Dairy, Fruit, Stock, Truck, Poultry, and Blue-grass Farms, Town and Business Places.

I claim and can prove that this section shown by my map, has advantages over any other part of the State. It is not only beautiful and healthy but is productive and progressive, and very accessible to Washington and Alexandria cities, by rail and pike which gives all producers a fine home market.

I am not a broker or speculator, I bring the buyer and seller face to face, I have no speculative interest whatever in any property. My business is wholly on commission which is paid by the seller.

References furnished in my Catalogue. If you can't come, write.

W. H. TAYLOR, Herndon, Va.

## VIRGINIA FARMS

Convenient to Richmond and Washington.

200 Acres near Ashland and the Electric Car Line—\$2,750. Many other bargains in Farm Property.

FRANK H. COX,

Resident Agent, Ashland, Va.

## MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

### FARMS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Unsurpassed as money-makers; best place on earth for farmers, dairymen, stockmen or poultrymen; mild climate, best markets in country; highest prices; no such word as "Fail" for industrious man. Big bargains here now. 3,500 places to select from. Catalogue free.

THE SOULE CO., Washington, D. C.  
Largest Farm Dealers in the South.

## Old Virginia Farms.

Climate and Productiveness unequalled. Largest sale list in the State. For full particulars and Free Catalogue address

CASSELMAN & COMPANY,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## Virginia Farms

MOST SELECT LIST, and in all sections of the State.

FREE CATALOGUE.

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

and needy. And it was a cause for pride on the part of every true American that our country showed not only its generosity and sympathy for a brother nation in need, but demonstrated the swiftness with which such an errand of mercy could be performed by a progressive people, while Italy's near neighbors looked on with wide-open wonder.

Close upon the quick emergency action to relieve actual suffering our Government turned its attention to providing comfort and shelter for those bereft of home and habitation. Accordingly an order was immediately placed with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia, by the U. S. Government for over two hundred thousand square feet of Genasco Ready Roofing for direct shipment to Messina by Government vessels from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The order was promptly filled by this, the largest company in the world manufacturing ready roofing, and the roofing was dispatched to complete homes for the homeless and provide shelter for the shelterless.

### A SURE WATER SUPPLY.

Every farmer and many villagers are interested in an increase in the quantity and quality of the water supply. This calls for deep wells penetrating below the solid rock to obtain never failing, pure water. Irrigation calls for handling water on a large scale. An opportunity to do profitable work in drilling, pumping and other kindred lines of labor is offered any of our readers by the advertising of the American Well Works, who have general offices at Aurora, Illinois, and several branch offices throughout the country. Correspondence should be addressed to the home office at Aurora, Illinois, where catalogues and other information will be furnished on request.

### A STARTLING QUESTION.

An eight-year-old youngster recently came to her father after church service one Sunday and astonished him by asking:

"Daddy, have I any children?"

The old man dropped his newspaper and regarded her in amazement. "What?" he demanded.

"Have I any children?" doggedly repeated the child.

"Well, I should hope not," replied the father. "May I ask the reason of this startling question?"

"Why, in church this morning," explained the youngster. "the minister preached about children's children and I wondered if I had any."—Lippincott's.

### DEDUCTIONS.

One never solved the secret of the rose's perfume by picking the petals apart.



## IN SUNNY VIRGINIA

**\$1,650.00** BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME

and 40 acres of best fruit and general farming land, including good barn, corncrib, tool shed and chicken house, all new. Rich soil, fine climate, good markets, abundant water, excellent neighbors and best schools.

**OTHER LANDS \$10. PER ACRE & UP.**

**Cheap Excursions Twice a Month.**

Sit right down and write for beautiful illustrated booklet, list of farms, etc., to

F. H. LABAUME, Agrl. and Indl. Agt.  
Dept. 500 Norfolk & Western Ry., Roanoke, Va.

## FARMS For Sale.

If you want a farm to raise grass, grain, stock, fruit or tobacco, buy from us. Chocolate soil with red subsoil. Address

W. W. BARNES & CO.,

LAND AND TIMBER AGENTS,  
Amelia Courthouse, Va.

A charming old VIRGINIA home in Albemarle County, 540 acres, 150 being rich low grounds. Timber and river boundary. Colonial style brick dwelling, some modern equipment and in first class condition. All necessary outbuildings. Extended and beautifully shaded lawn. Magnificent views. Station one mile. Great hunting territory close by. Price \$25,000.

Illustrated Register free. Also handle timber and mineral lands.

H. W. HILLEARY & CO.,  
Charlottesville, Va.

### SEVERAL

## FARMS FOR RENT

We have several choice farms for rent—some large and some small. See us about them.

CASSELMAN & COMPANY,  
1108 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.

## THE PENINSULA SECTION

Our farmers made \$100 per acre clear from early potato crop season of 1908. This is the coming section. Write us.

PIEDMONT AND TIDEWATER LAND  
COMPANY (Inc.),

Box P, Williamsburg, Va.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

From the Mountains to the Ocean. Catalogue free. Loans made on farms. Established 1875.

GEO. E. CRAWFORD & CO.,  
1009 E. Main Street,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Branch, Norfolk, Va.



## SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE

This is Cal Husselman's great Poultry Book, just off press. It is freely illustrated with numerous useful and handy home-made accessories to the poultry business. It contains his 40 years' experience as a poultryman. It is the best poultry book ever printed and just what you want. It contains more plain, everyday common sense about the chicken business than you ever read. 120 pp., cloth bound. Price? We will almost give it to you. Just send \$1 and we will enter your order for the book and throw in a year's subscription to The Southern Planter.

SOUTHERN PLANTER,  
Richmond Va.

180 Acre

## FARM FOR SALE.

At a bargain, 3 1/2 miles from Saxe Station, in Charlotte Co. Well located convenient to schools, churches, mills, and stores, well watered by springs and branches, land well adapted to tobacco and all crops grown in this section. Only one new log cabin on the land; timber enough on the place to do necessary building. Price \$600 cash. W. M. WATKINS, Saxe, Charlotte Co. Va.

### "In the Green Fields of Virginia."

Homes for all; health for all; happiness and independence for all. All sizes of Farms at corresponding prices but ALL reasonable.

MACON, & CO., ORANGE, VA.

MENEFEE

## WILL SELL EGGS

from now on at the following prices: White Leghorn, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. F. Black Spanish, \$1.25 per 15, \$6 per 100.

Buff Orpington, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Red Pyle Game, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. R. I. RED, \$1.25 per 15, \$6 per 100. Black Minorca, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Black Langshan, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.50 per 100.

Black Sumatra, \$1.50 per 15. Limited.

If interested in better poultry these prices should appeal to you as the eggs are from some of the Finest Pens in the South.

CARROLL MENEFFEE, Fancier,  
Sperryville, Virginia.

Member and Va. Secy National Black Langshan Club, Member R. I. Red Club of America, American Black Minorca Club.

## WORLD'S CHAMPION CORN GROWER.

Now that every farmer who is up-to-date in his method, pays strict attention to his seed corn, we think it will be of interest to our readers to see a likeness of the man who grew the grand champion prize ear, in competition with 75,000 ears of corn exhibited at the National Corn Show, held in Omaha, Nebraska, during the past winter.

The breeding of seed corn has now reached such a high plane of perfection that it requires a man of unusual experience, judgment and ability to produce prize winners.

Mr. Overstreet not only won the first prize for the single ear, but also the first in best exhibit of twenty ears, and first in best of sixty ears of corn. In addition to these three prizes he won several others in different classes. The above three being of the nature of sweepstakes, open to any exhibitor.

While there are many elements entering into the growing of corn of this class, Mr. Overstreet believes that special attention should be paid to the manner of planting, particularly as to the accuracy of drop.



Mr. Joe R. Overstreet.  
Franklin, Indiana.

He says: "An accurate drop is most important, next to good seed and good seed bed, and with a Deere No. 9 edge-drop planter, dropping two grains in one hill and three in the next, which this planter does to perfection, you will get a stand of two and one-half stalks to the hill, three feet six inches apart. With favorable weather conditions, I can grow

## Eggs For Hatching.

For the next thirty days only, I will sell eggs for hatching from the high-scoring birds:

S. C. and R. C. R. I. REDS,  
BUFF ORPINGTONS,  
SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.  
WHITE WYANDOTTES,  
BILTMORE BARRED ROCKS,  
BILTMORE WHITE ROCKS,  
BILTMORE BUFF ROCKS,  
CORNISH INDIAN GAMES,  
BLACK MINORCAS.

Any of the above at 80 cents for 15; or \$4 for 100.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,  
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS,  
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Any of the Leghorn strain at 60 cts. for 15; or \$3 for 100.

My reason for selling at this marvelously low price for the next thirty days only is, my birds are laying wonderfully well this season and their output must go. No better layers to be found. Send in your orders at once.

C. H. DICKINSON,  
Edgehill Poultry Yards,  
LURAY, VIRGINIA.

### EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

Strictly fresh ones of Mammoth Bronze, White Holland and Half-Wild Turkeys at \$2.25 per 9; Barred Plymouth Rocks at \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30, \$5 per 100; Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 11 or \$1.50 per 22; White African Guineas, \$1 per 15.

### Stock For Sale.

All eggs carefully selected, well packed and satisfaction guaranteed. A strong statement but a plain fact—you get the worth of your money when your orders are filled from

BLUE HILL POULTRY YARDS,  
Route 1. Somerset, Va.

## PEKIN DUCKS WHITE GUINEAS WHITE WYANDOTTES TOULOUSE GESE

Bred from winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exp., Phila., and State Fair.

I am now booking orders for eggs for spring delivery.

EVELYN HEIGHTS FARM,  
W. W. Thomas, Prop. Catlett, Va.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

from my heavy laying strains

## S. C. White Leghorns White Wyandottes

Blood lines unsurpassed and standard qualities are excellent. \$2 per 15.

### SCOTCH COLLI'S

The sensible kind. Correct type. Fashionably bred.

WARREN RICE, Vaucluse Sta., Va.  
Frederick Co.

We Are Now

## BOOKING ORDERS FOR EGGS

White Holland Turkey, \$2 for 9  
Crested Pekin Duck \$1 for 11  
S. C. Brown Leghorn \$1 for 15  
Buff Plymouth Rock \$1 for 15

LAUREL HILL POULTRY FARM,  
Roxbury, Va.





## SYSONBY GARDENS, PETERSBURG, VA.

WIN AGAIN WITH THEIR

### Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks

(A C. HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN.)

Entering 28 birds, 23 of which took ribbons at Virginia Poultry Association Show, as follows: First Pen in Buffs; second Pen in Barred; second Pen in Whites; Fourth Pen in S. C. Rhode Island Reds; third cockerel and pullet in Buffs, fourth pullet in Whites.

For eggs for hatching, Prize pens, \$3 per sitting; \$8 per 100; Utility pens, \$2 per sitting; \$5 per 100. You may get a prize cockerel out of one sitting.

Twenty-five Buff Plymouth Rock and Twenty-five White Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale at \$2 each. A fine lot of utility birds.

Baby chicks shipped anywhere and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—STOCK AND EGGS.

**SAM McEwen, Mgr., - - - PETERSBURG, VA.**

MOST RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

Ernest N. Tillett, Analytical Chemist, Durham, N. C.

Sysonby Gardens, Inc., Petersburg, Va.

Gentlemen: The Buff Rock pullets that I purchased of you last fall have proven to me conclusively that you all have the "Bred to Lay" kind of Buff Rocks, because those dozen pullets have averaged seven eggs a day ever since the fifteenth of November, besides having to break some of them from an effort to set in order to keep them laying. Besides, these pullets are all nice birds and score well for exhibition.

The "Day Old Chicks" purchased of you several weeks ago are as nice a lot of youngsters as I have ever seen and fulfil all expectations. They too have good breeding back of them for they show no signs of weakness inherited from inferior parents. I count on maturing 95 per cent. of them and believe I will be successful.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am, very sincerely yours,  
March 4th, 1909.

ERNEST N. TILLET,

Instructor in Chemistry Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

## Mt. PLEASANT FARM

Single Comb

### White Leghorns

Are the best for the Farmer, the Trucker, the Amateur. They lay more eggs at less cost for feed. The eggs hatch better, and the chicks grow faster (cost less to raise). We guarantee our eggs 90 per cent. fertile. Stock sold with the distinct understanding that it may be returned if not entirely satisfactory, and price will be refunded without question.

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Box 2203.

Havre De Grace, Md.

250 Acres of Fertile Land Devoted to S. C. W. Leghorns of Quality.

### WHITES!

Eggs from White Holland Turkeys, \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

The sire of my breeding toms this season weighed 35 pounds when 18 months old.

White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns, 75c per 15; \$3.50 per 100. Better place order early for turkey eggs.

G. W. MOSS, Guineys, Va.

### EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

Of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively, of the best bred-to-lay strains. Large, healthy, beautifully marked birds on free range, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100.

WM. B. LEWIS, Blackstone, Va.  
Route No. 1.

one hundred bushels to the acre easy, and find prize winners easy picking.

The Deere No. 9 planter is the only planter I ever owned that I can plant my corn and get exactly any kind of stand I want."

It is manufactured by Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Illinois.

### AMATITE—A HEAVY-WEIGHT ROOFING.

The resisting ability of a roofing depends largely upon the amount of material there is in it—not upon the thickness nor upon the number of layers, but upon the actual density of the roof—that is upon its weight. A light-weight ready-roofing may be as thick as Amatite, but of it is not as heavy, roof for roll, it can't have as much good stuff in it. Amatite weighs as much as roofings that cost three times its price.

Free sample and booklet on application to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston.

### A FOLLOWER OF NERO.

Nero had just ordered the burning of Rome.

"I got my idea from the janitor," he explained. "He always gives us plenty of steam the first warm days."

Thus did he humbly follow in the footsteps of the great tyrant.—Lippincott's.

**S. C.**

WHITE LEGHORNS,  
BROWN LEGHORNS,  
BLACK MINORCAS.

Tumbler Pigeons, Belgian Hares.

At the great Richmond Show, Dec. 7-12, 1908, I won 10 firsts, one second, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Strong, vigorous, farm-raised birds excellent layers.



Eggs from my best pens, \$1 per 15 or \$6 per 100; little chicks 15c each, shipped anywhere in U. S.; Tumbler Pigeons, \$2 pair; Belgian Hares, \$2.50 pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. A. ELLETT,  
Beaver Dam, Va.

SINGLE COMB

### WHITE LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY

of finest exhibition strain.

Prince Satin, first prize cockerel and winner of special prize for whitest cockerel, Bristol Dec. 1908, heads my pen. He is mated to 15 of the finest exhibition females, including the special prize, best shaped pullet in above show.

Eggs from this pen, \$2.50 per 15; eggs from business pen, \$1 per 15. Address:

W. S. MATHEWS,  
Big Stone Gap, Va.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Farm Raised. Fine quality. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100.

MRS. F. C. NUSSEY,  
Massaponax, Spotsylvania Co., Va.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.



## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

### 100% FERTILITY GUARANTEED

THINK OF IT!

We are selling our eggs at \$6.00 per 100 and are guaranteeing, not 80 or 90 per cent. as others are doing, but every egg fertile. Write us and let us tell you what we will do to advertise our great egg producers. Same price for a less number.

Eggs for fancy matings a matter of correspondence.

STOCK FOR SALE.

B. H. GRUNDY & SON,  
300 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

Single Comb

## White Leghorns

To reduce stock, we offer for sale 1,000 Pure S. C. White Leghorns of the very best stock in lots to suit purchasers at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 each for pullets and laying hens and \$3 to \$3.50 for cocks and cockerels.

Now is your chance to secure fine birds at a low price.

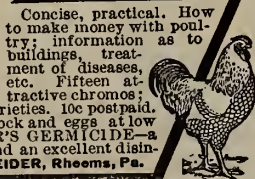
FOX HALL POULTRY FARM,  
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## S. C. W. LEGHORNS

D. W. Young's strain, \$3 per 15 eggs. Pine Top strain, \$2.50 for 15 eggs. General utility fowls containing my prize-winners at \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs. W. R. TODD, 426 N. 6th St. RICHMOND, VA.

## Greider's Book On Poultry

sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheims, Pa.



## STRICTLY FRESH EGGS!

White Holland Turkey eggs, \$2.25 for 10; Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$1 for 11; \$2 for 25; \$4 for 50; Toulouse Goose eggs from matured stock, 30 cents each; Barred Plymouth Rocks, fine winter layers, line-bred cockerels and pullets for sale, \$1 to \$1.25. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30; \$5 for 100.

Eggs carefully gathered and packed with care. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. M. F. GOOCH, Route No. 1,  
Somerset, Orange Co., Va.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 15, \$2 for 30.

R. ELSAESSER, Meherrin, Va.

## HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

To Be Made With Regulation or Plain Sleeves.

The plain shirt waist is one which every woman needs. This one can be made as illustrated with regulation sleeves or with plain ones that extend in points over the hands and can be utilized for the simple, manish, tailored waist, or as a foundation for daintier ones that are either tucked to suit the fancy or cut from already tucked material. In this case butcher's linen is simply stitched, and the waist is one of the plain useful sort. If it were cut from tucked material and made with the plain sleeves shown in the back view, it would take on an entirely different aspect, yet the same model is correct for both. For the plain waist regulation sleeves are held slightly the smarter and there are a great many women who prefer the plain ones and there is a choice allowed.



6230 Plain Shirt Waist. 32 to 46 bust.

The waist is made with fronts and back. It is finished with a regulation box plait and with a neck-band and can be worn with the turned-over collar illustrated, or with a separate stock as liked. Both the regulation and the plain sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the regulation sleeves are finished with openings and overlaps at the lower edges and gathered into straight bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 5/8 yards

## McCue's "Ringlet"

## Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Again winners in strongest competition, Richmond, Dec., 1908, 1st cockerel, 3d and 5th cock, 5th pullet. Washington, Jan., 1909, 2d cockerel, 3d pullet. Most excellent layers—large, vigorous and beautiful. Good breeding cockerels \$2.25 to \$5 each.

Splendid Bargains in pullets, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Eggs from grand yards, headed by prize-winners, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$4 per 15. You may get a prize-winner out of one sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LESLIE H. McCUE,  
Box 4, Afton, Va.

## VALLEY FARM

## Barred Plymouth Rocks.

(E. B. Thompson Strain.)

## S. C. Brown Leghorns.



Eggs from prize-winners for sale. Write me your wants. No more stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES C. WINE,  
Mt. Sidney, Va.

MEADOW BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS  
Breeder of

## Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Heavy Laying Strain.

Choice cockerels from prize-winning matings, \$2, and \$2.50 each; few pullets, \$2 each. Eggs for sitting from yards of choice matings, \$1.50 sitting. I offer better values than can be bought North for twice the money. Write me now.

R. S. GRAY, Prop., Fourquaren's Lane,  
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## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Eggs for hatching from Bradley and Hawkins Strain. Prize-winning cocks and careful mating—no other fowls on farm. 75c per sitting of 15—carefully packed. Send check, postal or express money order.

MRS. WM. P. BURKS, Bedford City,  
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## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

(Hawkins Strain.)

S. C. White Leghorns (Wyckoff strain), S. C. Brown Leghorns (Biltmore strain) Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARION POULTRY YARDS, Marion,  
Virginia.

Pure-Bred

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and

## POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

Choice Breeding Stock, and Eggs from trap nested hens; some choice bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

C. NEALE STACY, Amelia, Va.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.



## Page Valley Poultry Farm

Has a grand lot of breeding birds, and will fill your orders with fertile eggs at the following prices:

15 S. C. W. or Brown Leghorn Eggs, 90c.; 30 eggs, \$1.50; 15 R. C. Brown or S. C. Buff Leghorn eggs, \$1; 30 eggs, \$1.75; 15 R. or S. C. Black Minorca or Anconas, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2; 15 Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, White, Buff, S. Lace or Partridge Wyandottes, \$1.15; 30 eggs, \$2. 15 Barred P. Rock \$1; 30 eggs, \$1.80; or \$5 per 100. 25 Barred Rock cockerels at a bargain. Order from this ad. and get my handsome catalogue of 25 varieties free.

C. L. SHENK, Luray, Va.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

Yard headed by some world renowned prize-winning blood.

Eggs from strong, healthy, beautifully Barred, farm-raised birds, unexcelled in laying qualities, size, vigor and beauty, selling at farmers' prices—\$1.25 for 15, or \$2 for 30. Toulouse Geese Eggs \$1.25 for 6; \$2 for 12.

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## Barred Plymouth Rocks (Park's Strain)

## S. C. Rhode Island Reds (Piper's Strain)

These are the best bred-to-lay strains in the country. Eggs \$5 per 100; \$1 per 15.

Fred B. Jones, Gloucester, Va.

## Poultry of Highest Quality

My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not; how to feed, cure diseases, etc.; gives low price on stock and eggs; how you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10c. Mention this paper. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

## "MAPLEHURST"

The home of choice birds—B. P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs for sale at \$1 for 15, \$1.75 for 30, \$2.50 for 50. Write to

T. J. THOMPSON,

R F. D. No. 7, Staunton, Va.

## SHIRLEY POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, E. B. Thompson's celebrated strain, beautiful plumage, fine large fowls, cockerels \$1 to \$1.50; eggs, \$1 per sitting; \$1.50 per two.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, the finest I ever raised, bred from 40 to 45 lb. toms, strong and healthy; eggs per dozen, \$3.

Imperial Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 25.

MRS. R. E. WILHOIT, Somerset, Va.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,  
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.  
HEAVY LAYERS.

Eggs \$1 Per 15.

WHITING'S POULTRY YARDS,  
Harmony Village, Middlesex Co., Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

21 or 24, 23-8 yards 32 or 13-4 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6230 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

Simple little frocks that are cut with the waist positions and skirts in one are always pretty for the younger girls and always in demand. This one with the scalloped edge is



6250 Girl's Dress with Shield,  
6 to 12 years.

especially attractive and is adapted to almost every childish material. In the illustration it is made of serge, with collar and cuffs of silk, and with shield of tucking, but it will be found an excellent model for the linen, poplinette and the simple, inexpensive printed wash fabric, that mothers are making up this season. The shield is separate and consequently can be of the same or contrasting material as liked and the collar can be in contrast or of the same material trimmed. Indeed, there are various possibilities included in the little dress, simple as it is. Pink poplinette, with large pearl buttons and collar

## STRICTLY FRESH and FERTILE EGGS.

Plumage, size and egg production are what you want. My birds conform to these qualifications.

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkey eggs, 25c. each; line-bred Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 per 15; \$1.50 per 30; large Pekin Duck eggs, \$1 per 11, \$1.50 per 22; beautiful White African Guinea eggs, \$1 per 15. Circular ready. Send your orders early.

Berkshire pigs from 1st prize stock.

E. F. SOMMERS, Somerset, Va.

## EGGS!

Quality - Price.



Shipping and booking orders now from my prize-takers. Better mated than ever before.

Silver Laced, Partridge, White Wyandottes, W. Pekin Ducks, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1.50 per sitting; S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1 for 13.

39 prizes out of 43 entries Richmond, 1908; 11 prizes out of 10 entries Charlotte, 1909.

Stock at Bargain Price Always.

ELLERSON POULTRY YARDS,  
J. W. Quarles, Prop.,  
Ellerson, Va.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Hawkins Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White, Buff, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Lt. Brahmas. Price \$1 for 15, \$2 for 30, \$3 for 50, \$6 per 100. A hatch of two-thirds guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Will exchange eggs for field peas. All pens headed by high scoring birds second to none. Colliie Pups.

OAKLAND POULTRY FARM,  
Ruffin, N. C.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From pure-bred, very high grade Barred Rocks, E. B. Thompson and Gowell strains, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15, according to quality.

Also eggs from high-grade S. C. White Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Address

CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM,  
Route 1, Box 50., James River, Va.

## WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS

S. C. Brown Leghorns, (Biltmore Strain).

Barred P. Rocks. (Bradley Bros.) S. C. Black Minorca. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Toulouse Geese, eggs \$1 per 6; Pekin Ducks, eggs \$1 per 12. Let us have your orders please.

E. W. JONES NURSERY CO.,  
Woodlawn, Va.

## ROYAL REDS BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Eggs from choicest matings of R. and S. C. R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons. Best strains extant; wonderful layers; winners of many handsome prizes; \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100, also stock. Baby chicks \$3 per 15.

G. W. SWEETING, Locust Mt. Poultry Farm, Sharon, Harford Co., Maryland.





## WILLIAMSON FARMS MATTOAX, VA.

The Williamson Strain is the best that money and breeding can produce.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

Pure Single Comb

**White Leghorns**

\$1.50 PER SITTING.

Pure Rose Comb

**Rhode Island Reds**

\$1.50 PER SITTING.

**Noted Prize-Winners head each Pen.**

### GOOD EGGS FROM GOOD STOCK

I have made a specialty of good laying strains of S. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorns for many years and have as good as the best.

I fill orders promptly. I guarantee full count and safe delivery. Eggs are proving 90 per cent. fertile. I ship from Richmond; yards, Stop 26, Seven Pines Car Line. \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100. Stock all sold.

CAL HUSSELMAN,  
Highland Springs, Va.



Single Comb

### BROWN LEGHORNS

I have bred them exclusively for years and now offer eggs from well bred stock at 75c. per sitting. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. WASHINGTON,  
Woodford, Va.

### EGGS, EGGS.

From Taylor's White Wyandottes. I am still booking orders for eggs. Prize pens, \$2 for 15; other pens \$1.50 for 15. Almost booked up, so send orders at once.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR,  
Hickory Bottom Poultry Farm,  
NEGROFOOT, VA.  
R. F. D. No. 2. Beaver Dam, Va.

PURE-BRED

## Toulouse Geese

For sale at \$2 each; eggs at \$1.50 for 7.

J. A. HICKS,  
Route 1, Highland Springs, Va.

### Glenview Orpingtons.

**S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY.**

I will not sell any eggs for hatching next season. If you want some of the best stock of Orpingtons in the South, BUY NOW. Prices reasonable. State your exact wants.

B. S. HORNE, Keswick Va

Please mention the Southern Planter.

and cuffs simply scalloped with white and worn with a shield of tucked muslin, would be just as dainty and just as charming a warm weather frock as could be devised, while the shield illustrated is in every way adapted to present usage.

The dress is made with fronts and back. The tucks are stitched to the waist line, but pressed to position only below. The sleeves are made in one piece, and are gathered into bands beneath the cuffs. The pretty collar finishes the neck and the shield is attached under it by means of buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5 1-2 yards 24, 3 7-8 yards 32 or 3 yards 44 inches wide with 1-2 yard 21 inches wide for the collar and cuffs, 5-8 yards 18 inches wide for the shield.

The pattern 6250 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

If you have a case of lame, blemished or sick horse, write me to-day. I am always glad to assist my customers by giving free veterinary advice. Absorbine has been successful in curing many cases of Thoroughpin, Bog Spavin, Strained Tendons, Cockled Ankle, Lymphangitis, Ringbone, Lameness etc. \$2.00 a bottle at druggists, or sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 109 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

### GREATEST MEDICINE ON EARTH FOR WHAT IT SPECIFIES.

Ratcliff, Texas, June 16, 1908.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
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Gentlemen:—Enclosed find a stamp for which kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases. Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for three years, and have found it the greatest medicine on earth for what it specifies.

Yours truly, W. F. EDGAR.



### RING NECK PHEASANTS

As easily raised as chickens; weigh from 2 1/2 to 4 lbs.

Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13, April 10th to August 1st.

Free circular, telling how to set the eggs and feed young pheasants, with each sitting. Circular alone, 10c. Send stamped envelope for all other information.

F. C. HARRIS, Beaver Dam, Va.

### SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM

Culpeper, Va., H. H. Scott, Prop.  
Breeder of Northrup strain Black Minorcas, Whitman strain of Brown Leghorns, and the best Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Six entries at Richmond and Herndon won 2 first, 1 second, 2 thirds and a club special. Eggs in season. Stock for sale.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.



Mammoth Bronze Turkey, from magnificent breeders, headed by 45-lb. tom; Barred Rock, (Bradley strain) White Wyandotte (Duston) White Orpington (Cook) Grand hens. Few Wyandotte cockerels.

MISS C. L. SMITH,  
Landon Poultry Yards,  
CROXTON, VA.

BLACK

## LANGSHANS

Some nice stock for sale:

JOHN C. ADAMS,  
Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

### PIT GAMES.

Grim Reds, Red Horses, and my famous crosses. I have shipped these cocks to all parts of America and England and they have won a majority of their battles wherever fought. Eggs in season at \$2 per sitting of 15.

THOS. W. JARMAN, Yancey Mills, Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.



## THEY FEED THE CROP NITRATES

In the South, of all sections, there should be close attention paid, to every step of progress toward the successful and economical inoculation of soil with nitrogen gathering bacteria.

Let our farmers become able to establish heavy, hardy, luxurious crops of clover and alfalfa, for instance, at a reasonable cost for fertilization, and farming in the South will be revolutionized.

And it seems as if the opportunity were definitely and practically presented for reaping the vast benefits, immediate and future, of inoculated legumes. At last a simple, sure and economical means of getting enough of the right bacteria into the soil is at hand. A pure culture of these bacteria is on the market, in a form that any one can use without the least difficulty, and in a condition that insures thorough and successful inoculation.

This culture, called Farmogerm, is put up in specially sealed bottles of different sizes, the garden size selling for fifty cents, the other sizes at the rate of \$2.00 an acre. Enough nitrates in the soil to produce several crops at a cost of \$2.00 an acre, and without the ordinary nitrate fertilizer—all this we have come to through the introduction of Farmogerm. There is no doubt that this will mean a great increase of the acreage planted in the Southern part of the country especially, for the results obtained so far from the use of Farmogerm are increasing the demand for it rapidly.

It is prepared for Red, White and Crimson Clover, Alfalfa, all varieties of garden and field peas and beans, alsike, Berseem, vetch, lupins, lentils, sweet peas, and other legumes. A mixed culture in fifty cent size is put up which is good for garden peas, beans and sweet peas. The White Clover is also put up in fifty cent size for starting lawns. If our readers will address the Earp-Thomson Farmogerm Co., Bloomfield, N. J., and request a copy of their Free Book No. 13, they will find it to contain a wealth of information on this subject, which all must realize to be of vast importance. Farmogerm is made only by this company, and they are glad to furnish any information desired, and to submit many reports from satisfied users and experts.

CURED SORE SHOULDER OF  
LONG STANDING.

My horse had a sore shoulder of long standing. I tried several kinds of treatment, but with no effect. Three applications of Gombault's Caustic Balsam effected an entire cure.—W. M. Morris, Selbyville, Del.

EGGS FOR  
HATCHING.

Bronze Turkey, - - \$3 for 12.	S. C. Brown Leghorn, \$1 for 15.
Brown Chinese Geese, \$2.50 for 12.	Rhode Island Reds, \$1 for 15.
Toulouse Geese, - \$2.50 for 12.	Pekin Duck, - - - \$1 for 12.
Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 for 15.	Mallard Duck - - - \$2 for 12.

## Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier Pups now ready to ship

M. B. ROWE &amp; CO.,

Fredericksburg, Va.

## POULTRY ANNOUNCEMENT.

In presenting to you this ad. for your consideration, I am trying to make you realize that the birds behind my name are far in advance of anything in the South and I hope to in the near future to be able to prove conclusively my ability to give you a square deal. My whole work shall be to give to each customer one full dollar's worth invested with me and often one bird is hatched from one sitting of eggs that is worth several times the price paid for the eggs.

I am ready to sell you eggs from farm raised stock of the highest quality. No cockerel but what is fit to win in the hottest company is used in any of my yards. Eggs from the following breeds: BARRED and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS and COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES at \$1.50 to \$5 per 15. PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.25 per 15; WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$5 per 15. Send for mating list. It is free.

GEO. H. MOSS,

BURKE'S GARDEN, VA.

Box A.

## BURKE'S GARDEN—EGGS FOR HATCHING.

WHITE WYANDOTTES      WHITE LEGHORNS  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
BROWN LEGHORNS

Foundation stock from best strains in America.

Breeders reared on separate farms, on free grass range, and kept on grass range during breeding season. All breeders scoring from 93 to 95. We won on the above breeds this year Forty Blues and Dozens of reds and yellows, and specials.

Eggs from high-class Leghorn stock, \$1.50.

Eggs from Barred Rocks, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Eggs from White Wyandottes, \$1.50 to \$5.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FARMS,

Burke's Garden, Va.

## BLACK'S BLACK LANGSHANS

are typical LANGSHAN fowls.

THEY ARE { Carefully bred for all Standard requirements.  
Also a distinct strain of great egg producers.

THEY WILL—tone up your flock.

Blood from this famous strain of Langshans will improve the general vigor of your flock and greatly increase the egg-laying qualities of your hens. Get a start this month.

Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30 and \$10 for 100. Some choice birds for sale. Write for circular and show winnings.

A. M. BLACK, TAZEWELL, VIRGINIA.

## "JERSEY STRAIN"—PEKIN DUCKS. MADISON SQUARE CHAMPIONS

For 1909—Eggs, \$1 and \$2 the Sitting.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
SQUABBING PIGEONS

Philada. Winners Last Three Years.  
Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 the Sitting.

Ahead of other Breeders in Same Way. Get Price List.

Also see our adv. in March no. S. Planter, Page 281—Circulars free.

PAUL G. SPRINGER, R. F. D. 4-s. BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



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## Rhode Island Reds

My strain is built on two \$25 quartets which I purchased in 1907, and I believe I have as good a fancy and utility strain as any one.

I have two pens, every bird having fine color, shape, and will produce the stock that will lay and win in the show room. Large, fertile eggs, \$2 per 15.

A few extra fine cockerels cheap. Now is your chance.

ROBERT G. HUNDLEY,  
P. O. Box 118, Farmville, Va.



PURE-BRED R. C.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

Eggs, \$1 per sitting of 15. Special rates for Incubator Eggs.

MRS. J. A. UPSON,  
R. F. D., Wellville, Va.

ROSE COMB

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs for hatching from prize-winning stock; an exceptionally fine laying strain.

MISS LOUISE V. SPENCER,  
Blackstone, Va.  
Member of R. I. Red Club.

S. AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Columbian and White Wyandottes; B. P. Rocks Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30; \$2.75 for 50; \$5 for 100. All stock has free range. Riverside Poultry Farms, J. B. Coffman & Sons, Prop., Route 19, Dayton, Va.



SINGLE COMB

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB  
Eggs for hatching (Tompkins & De-Graft strain) \$1.25 per 15.

MISS BELLE BROOKE,  
201 Thompson St., Staunton, Va.

ROSE COMB

## Rhode Island Red

Eggs from prize-winning stock. Also Fishel Strain White Rock Eggs for sale, 15 for \$1 or 3 sittings for \$2.50.

L. E. SMITH, Appomattox, Va.

Single Comb

## Rhode Island Red

Baby chicks for sale by April 15th at 25 and 50 cents each in lots of not less than 25 chicks.

A. R. VENABLE, Jr., Farmville, Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

## SOMETHING TO HELP THE HEN MAN.

Poultry keeping is much like any other business—the success one has in it is largely determined by the knowledge one has of it. There's this in favor of poultry keeping, however, aside from the generous profit it pays; it doesn't take long for any man or woman or boy to learn all there is about it. Knowledge of a few simple rules about feeding, shelter, cleanliness, etc., are, of course, necessary but the one essential fact that the would-be poultry keeper must get hold of and hang to is the necessity of keeping his fowls healthy and prolific by giving a small dose of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a every day in soft feed.

This is not advising you to give stimulants or anything that will force a sudden and phenomenal period of laying, likely to be followed by a longer period of inactivity.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant, and does not excite the egg-producing organs. It is a tonic—a scientific preparation formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and its use has become known everywhere among poultry men as "The Dr. Hess Idea."

This is because Poultry Pan-a-ce-a aids the digestion of the hen. It is compounded of helpful elements—things which the medical profession recognize as such; and a mere trifle of it given regularly will cause a hen to assimilate so large a proportion of her food that she can't help laying more and better eggs. And more than that—she will continue to lay as long as her digestive organs get the help of Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

And further—she will be healthy, active and free from the common complaints that so often turn a thrifty paying flock of hens into a disappointing aggregation of lazy, droony non-producers.

"The Dr. Hess Idea" has worked wonders in the poultry business. Not only does it make the laying hen a better layer, but it is equally beneficial to all fowls.

Try it on the old hens whose usefulness as egg producers is over and see how fast they fat and how profitable they become as market birds. Give it to the tender growing chicks and astonish yourself by their rapid growth and development. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make winter layers out of mid-summer chicks and pay you that way over and over for its trifling first cost.

## INFERENCES.

She: "You don't act as if I was the first girl you ever kissed."

He: "If I am the first man who ever kissed you, how do you know I don't?"—Lippincott's.

## SINGLE COMB

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15 from 4 pens containing 1st pen State Fair 1908, 2nd pen Va. Poultry Show, pen headed by 1st cockerel State Fair, 1907, and pen of fine, large uniform birds. From general run of the yard of 75 hens, \$1.50 per 15, good utility stock.

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## Rhode Island Reds

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Won 40 Ribbons and Silver Cup at Richmond in 1908.

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. A few choice cockerels for sale, also several Cyphers double indoor brooders.

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Eggs from prize-winning stock at astonishing prices.

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WHITE ROCKS.

Took 2nd cock; 1st and 2nd cockerels; 1st and 2nd pullets; 1st pen at Herndon, Va., show Jan., 1909. Strong competition. Am booking orders for eggs. \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15.

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Berkshires and Wyandottes.

Will book orders for a limited number of Berkshire pigs for early spring delivery.

Send me your orders for Silver-Laced Wyandotte Eggs for sitting at \$1 per 15. For further information Address,

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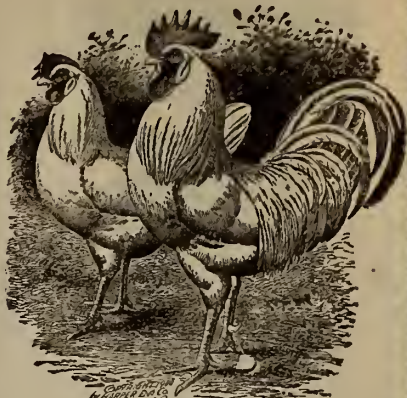
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas,  
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For sixteen years I have bred these birds on my farm with free range. They have constitutions; are essentially aristocrat egg-shellers; have, and can, hold their own against the arrogant boast of any blue-ribbon winners. Have won prizes running from first to fourth, wherever shown. Highest scoring male, female and ten highest scoring fowls in the show. At Charlotte, N. C., 1909, my birds won first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, one special, also one diploma from American Poultry Association and five club ribbons. Eggs for hatching from these grand show birds, \$1.50 per sitting. Birds shipped on approval.

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ESTABLISHED 1893.

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White Wyandottes

**BIG** Winners  
Layers  
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Eggs \$1.50 per 15 and  
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Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$2.75 per 50; \$5 per 100. Utility strain. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Valley View Poultry Yards.  
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Eggs for hatching from choice matings at \$1 per 15. Now booking orders. Vigorous Cockerels, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Trios, \$4. Choice lot of birds to select from. Can furnish in any quantities wanted. All stock strictly first class and healthy.

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Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

A GREY MULE OF A DIFFERENT COLOR.

Mary Washington.  
We have all heard of the proverbial "grey horse of a different color," but only recently have I heard of a mule of this kind. The narrative I subjoin of this animal was told me by a wholesale shoe dealer in Lynchburg, who had the facts at first hand, and they are really so delightfully comic, so much more so than any one could invent that I will relate them for the benefit of my readers.

Amongst the customers of this shoe merchant (whom, for convenience, we will call Mr. X) was a country store keeper, who came to town once in a while in a large, old-fashioned wagon, with a canvas top, to replenish his stock. On one occasion when he drove up to the shoe establishment for this purpose, Mr. X, going out to the door, noticed that one of the mules of the team was lacking in one ear. He made some comment on this, to which the countryman replied: "Yes, sir, he is lacking one ear, and there is a tale connected with that." As Mr. X expressed a curiosity to hear this tale, the countryman proved as accomodating as Scheherezade in "The Arabian Nights" and related his adventures with the mule as follows:

"Some years ago," said he, "I was needing a mule and thought I would go to the court house to look for one, as many people go there on Court Day to sell or buy horses or mules. I soon came across a man with a fine looking grey mule. He asked me if I wanted to buy, and I told him yes, I was looking for a mule, and asked if his would work all right in the plow, or in harness and in shafts. He said, yes, the mule would work all right any way I could fix him, and so I bought him and carried him home and put him in my stable.

The next morning I told my hired man to go and hitch him up, but

Sans-Tasche-Single-Comb-Rhode-Island-Reds.

That's the way to spell

C-H-I-C-K-E-N.

Two Pens—First and third prize-winning cocks at the Bristol Show with fine pullets. Eggs \$2 and \$1 per sitting. \$5.50 and \$3 for 50. Bred for size and color, thoroughbred. You will not be disappointed in ordering from

SANS TASCHE (without blemish) YARDS

SEVEN MILE FORD, VA.



Golden Wyandottes.

Birds finer this year than ever before. Splendid winter layers. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100.  
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57 beautiful, pure-bred toms and hens for sale.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS.  
Good ones, Blue Belton strain. Also Berkshire Pigs entitled to registration. Write your wants.  
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Registered Berkshire  
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Our lambs are coming again, so we are ready to book your orders. Don't delay writing. Our lambs are out of large, strong-boned ewes and sired by rams descended from the best blood in England. Give us a trial. We can please you. Address,  
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## WOODLAND DORSETS

We have some splendid yearling rams on hand and can make the best of selection; also a few very fine yearling ewes.

J. E. WING & BROS.,  
Mechanicsburg, O.

after about half an hour he returned bruised and bleeding, and said he couldn't do anything with that varmint. 'That's because you don't understand how to manage him,' said I, and off I went to the stable myself, but I fared as badly as the negro, and at last we just had to turn him loose in the pasture. The next Court Day we managed to get a bridle over him and I carried him to court and had the good luck to sell him. I waited six months and then I went to the court house of the adjoining county to look for a mule again. On the court green I met with a man who had a fine looking black mule to which he gave a first class certificate of character, so after considerable chaffering between us, I bought the animal and carried him home. Next morning we tried to put him to work with the same result we had experienced with the mule I first bought. I was so angry and disgusted I could hardly find words to express my feelings. There was nothing to do but to turn him out in pasture. That night a heavy, soaking rain came up and next morning when I went to the pasture I found the rain had washed off a coating of black paint from the mule, and there he stood, the same old grey mule I had bought at first. In a transport of rage I jerked out my knife, rushed at him, exclaiming 'You shall never fool me again,' and cut off one of his ears. I was sorry for it when I cooled down, but I think I had sufficient provocation and, besides, I knew if I marked him in this way no sharper could ever impose him on me again.

And now, another strange thing happened. I got desperate about this mule, thinking it was a dead incubus on my hands which I could neither use myself nor sell to any one else, and so I drove him up into a very narrow stall where he had no room to kick and plunge and here we managed to put on his harness, though by the hardest struggle, but after it was done he made no resistance and gave no trouble in anything else, so I found out that that was the whole root of the trouble. That was two years ago, and I have never taken off his harness since. Parts of it have worn out in that time, but I have mended it on him, and he and I have gotten to be good friends, and I find he does his work as well as any other mule.

### POTENTIAL.

The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued earnestly, "I cannot tell you how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—Lippincott's.

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Pigs not akin; also boars for sale. All eligible to registry.

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Best Blood. Nothing but the best individuals offered for breeders.

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The lean bacon hogs—pigs, bred sows, and service boars, all registered and of best blood.

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Fine pigs and service boars entitled to registration and of blue ribbon stock. Am out of Poland-China pigs at present.

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### OAK GROVE FARM

Offer some first class Essex Pigs, May and June delivery.

Southdown Lambs for June and July. Also an extra strain of firm, sound, white field Seed Corn in ears and shelled. Runs in weight from 58 to 60 lbs. per shelled bushel.

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### TAMWORTH PIGS.

From Registered Stock of Fine Breeding.

Knowle of Cook Farm 5057 at head of herd. Sire 2nd prize boar at Royal Show, Eng., 1907., Dam, 1st prize gilt at same show, 1907.

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Pedigreed Collie Puppies, sable and white. Bred right and are right. Blue ribbon stock. \$10. See them.

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The above superb Collie dog, of very finest blood lines, is offered for use to a limited number of approved good bitches. Fee and pedigree on application.

Choice young Stock of both sexes for sale at moderate prices.

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Eggs for hatching now ready. I can supply eggs from choice matings of the following breeds: Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas; White, Buff Silver, Golden and Columbian Wyandottes; Silver Spangled Hamburg; White-faced Black Spanish, White-crested Black Polish, Cornish Indian Game, Buff, White and Black Orpingtons, all strictly pure-bred. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, \$5 per 50 and \$8 per 100. Rouen and Muscovy Duck eggs same prices. White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs 30c. each, as many as you want. Address,

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Farmers, now is the time to select and engage your rams and ewes for next season. I have choice pure-bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Dorset and Delaine Ram and Ewe Lambs, yearling and two to five year old Rams and Ewes I am booking orders now for shipment when wanted and the early buyer gets pick of flock and better values than the late buyers. Write to-day, and state your exact wants and I will be pleased to name you prices that are right for the quality I have. Address

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I have fine lot of Spring Pigs of the following breeds and am booking orders for April, May and June shipment: Chester White, Yorkshire, Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, and Tamworth, all of which are eligible to registry. I can mate pigs two, three and four months old in pairs and trios not akin. I have some grand sows 150 to 250 lbs. bred to farrow in May and June and some fine Service Boars from 150 to 300 lbs. and will make right prices considering the quality of the animals. Address

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One of the worst troubles with which horses are commonly afflicted is the disease known as heaves—a malady which, if properly taken in hand, need not prove serious, but which must be thoroughly understood to be treated effectively.

Briefly, heaves is caused by indigestion—overfeeding, followed by violent exercise, causing an enlarged stomach and diaphragm, preventing the proper action of the lungs, this condition bringing on the peculiar cough from which the disease takes its name.

With the knowledge of the causes of this affliction at hand, however, it is not even necessary to call in a veterinary surgeon. The popular Newton's Heave, Cough and Distemper Cure is not only a sure remedy for Heaves, but is invaluable for colds, indigestion, epizootics, lung and throat trouble, and many of the disorders from which horses suffer. This remedy is old and time-tried, having been used by horsemen everywhere for more than twenty-five years. This valuable preparation is sold by all dealers.

A book issued by the proprietors, The Newton Remedy Company, of Toledo, Ohio, contains a great deal of valuable information, and will interest all owners of horses. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon request.

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Hokes: "Jones is a stupendous egotist; he's completely wrapped up in himself."

Jokes: "Huh! Bound in calf."—Lippincott's.

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The supremacy of the Reds, not only from a stand-point of beauty, but as a money-maker on the farm and in the back-yard, is questioned only by the ignorant.

One hen of the \$50 trio, on which my strain is built up, has laid in 6 years over 800 eggs and is still active and busy. I have reduced my flock to forty layers in four pens, and every fowl is beautiful, healthy, prize-worthy. I believe this is the best utility-fancy strain in the country. To avoid disappointment, I advise booking orders for eggs ahead.

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**A few magnificent cockerels to spare, \$3 to \$5.**

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2-year-olds; eight yearling bucks; one registered buck, very fine.

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Lest you forget we have the best breeding and individuals in P. C. blood in Virginia at farmers' prices. Young pigs and bred sows "the best ever."

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I have a nice lot of registered Hereford Bulls and Heifers, for sale at farmers' prices. Also a number of grade Heifers and cows. My herd represents best strains and choice individuals.

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Sire of calves, FLYING FOX, 65456, son of Flying Fox, who sold for \$7,500 at the Cooper sale, 1902.

All stock in best condition and guaranteed as represented.

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Probably you have, and probably you have noticed, too, the general air of shabby unthrift which hangs eternally over such a place. One condemns at sight the utter lack of business sense and practice which has made possible such discouraging farm conditions.

Safe to say, there's no up-to-date-ness in aims and methods on such a place—no business economy, no conserving of valuable resources.

Thrifty farmers know manure should be drawn to the field when fresh and distributed load by load, evenly and finely by means of a modern manure spreader. That's the way to handle stable litter. Don't let it lie outside to "firefang" and "leach." Just as well scatter dollar bills on the highway, as to let this rich source of agricultural wealth run to waste.

A manure spreader is a business necessity to every farmer who keeps stock.

It can be used with profit every day in the year, and the amount of money a "Fearless" spreader will save is surprisingly large when the worth of fertilizer is considered.

Contrasted with other spreaders, the "Fearless" is peculiar. Others, to get a width of spread sufficient to cover any considerable strip of ground must be built wide and heavy.

The "Fearless" is built light and narrow. It will track with the ordinary farm wagon and easily pass the ordinary farm gate. Therefore, it is far handier to load and drive afield than the wider, heavier kind.

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Are reliable for early lambs. Early lambs are what the Southern farmer, through natural advantages, can beat the world on.

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PURE-BRED POULTRY,

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Sold on approval. I take all risks.

Prices moderate.

Built like hogs, fatten like hogs, and make fine robes.

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Twenty-five Registered Angus females and two bulls for sale.

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One bay mare, 9 years old, weight 1,200 lbs., height 16½ hands. A reliable worker everywhere and a good driving animal.

One light bay mare, 5 years old, weight about 1,050 lbs., height 15½ hands. Gentle enough for a family horse. Handsome and stylish enough to please the most fastidious.

One mahogany bay mare, 6 years old, weight about 1,000 lbs., height 15½ hands. A reliable worker anywhere. A handsome and stylish driver. These animals are all fine brood mares and will be bred free of charge to superb Hackney stallion. They are all home raised with good blood in them and will be sold under a full written guarantee.

One pair of well matched bay mare mules, 3 years old, well broken and reliable workers everywhere.

One pair of well matched black horse mules, 2 years old, blocky and well shaped. This pair of fine two year olds will be sold at a special bargain if bought at once.

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A standard-bred Kentucky Stallion. A Futurity Race Winner, 2 year old trial 2:26, splendidly bred, grandson of Geo. Wilkes.

Even common mares bred to a horse of this kind find ready sales as drivers and roadsters.

Terms: \$15 for season, usual return privilege. A sure foal getter. Mares sent from distance receive our best attention. Write for pedigree.

BIRCHLAND FARM, News Ferry, Va.  
Send us your orders for Aberdeen-Angus calves. Some beauties on hand now.

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Coming 4 years old. A nice smooth horse with good breeding, large bone and good substance. Also one dark gray Percheron mare, coming 4 years old; one handsome standard-bred mare, coming 4 years old; would make a handsome driver—only halter broke now; three Angora goats; also about 30 head of brood sows and shoats. Stock on farm at Turner's siding, or see

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## OF HOUSEHOLD IMPORTANCE.

Of course, the Kalamazoo Stove Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is not the only satisfactory stove company in the country, but it would be hard to find a more progressive one which has its business more thoroughly in hand, or is more keenly alive to the interests of the user of stoves.

The selling plan of the Kalamazoo Stove Company, from factory to user, is world famous, and their slogan "A Kalamazoo Direct to You" has become a household word. It is an interesting fact to note that the Kalamazoo records show that they are represented—have had at least one sale—in every country on the globe.

The enormous progress made by this company in the past few years is sufficient endorsement of their methods, and it is said on good authority that more than 100,000 Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are now in use throughout the country.

One of the Kalamazoo Stove Co.'s characteristics is a cheerful confidence in the integrity of human nature. They believe that—other things being equal—a man will generally keep his word—do what he promises to do. During the past few years letters have come to this office from time to time asking if Kalamazoo stoves were sold on credit. Heretofore they have been obliged to return the same negative reply to all these inquiries; to their regret and the disappointment of the inquirer. It has nevertheless always remained a possibility for the future, and their plans for putting this policy into operation are finally completed.

Beginning with this season the Kalamazoo Stove Company announce that they are ready to handle these inquiries for credit more satisfactorily. From now on, charge accounts will be opened on their books with all responsible persons who want to buy a Kalamazoo. The convenience to thousands of this new feature of the Kalamazoo selling plan is instantly recognizable, and will tend toward a mammoth increase in the sale of Kalamazoo stoves and ranges.

Merit alone has sold these stoves in the past. Now, they possess this added advantage of being purchasable on a charge account, which places them virtually within the reach of every one with a home, and the field seems limitless.

The company has been working for some time to bring about this change of policy in their business, and they seem justified in being optimistic as to results, both for the firm and their customers.

Catalogues and full explanations of terms—cash or credit—will be sent free upon request to the Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## Glenara Stock Farm

### OFFERS

### FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

#### SHORT HORNS

8 dual-purpose Short-Horn Cows, imported from Canada, all bred or with calves at foot, to Bessie's Lad, No. 273945. Prices from \$60 to \$100.

1 aged dual purpose bull, price \$75.  
3 Short-Horn yearling bulls, price \$50 each.

4 Short-Horn yearling heifers, price, \$50 each.

#### DORSET SHEEP

2 aged Dorset rams, price, \$35 each.  
2 yearling Dorset rams, price \$30 each.

#### POLAND-CHINAS

15 Poland-China boar pigs, winter farrow, Price \$15 each.

15 Poland-China gilts, price \$15 each.

### FOR MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY

#### CLYDESDALE

1 yearling Clydesdale Stallion, by imp. "Evander," 1st and champion at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1st and Reserve champion at Chicago International, out of imp. "Lanark Queen," winner of 25 firsts and championships in Scotland and 1st and champion at the Chicago International. Price \$600.

1 yearling Clydesdale Stallion, by imp. "Evander," (see above) out of "Thorncliffe Duchesse" 1st at the Chicago International. Price, \$500.

#### DORSET SHEEP

15 Dorset ram lambs, by imp. "Romulus 2nd," 1st in England, and 1st at the Chicago International, out of ewes imported from Canada and England, many of them prize-winners. Prices, \$15 to \$25.

#### POLAND-CHINAS

Poland-China Boar Pigs and gilts of spring farrow, sired by the first and champion boar at the Virginia State Fair 1908, out of sows imported from the most fashionable western families. Price at weaning time, \$10 each.

Registration papers furnished with all stock. All shipments will be sent collect on receipt of check or money order, but all buyers may return any purchase with which they are dissatisfied at my expense and their purchase money will be refunded.

Place your orders now. These are Farmers' Prices.

JOHN BUTLER SWANN,

Marshall, Fauquier Co., Va.

## COOK FARMS.

JACKS, SADDLE HORSES, TROT-  
TING AND PACING STALLIONS.



We are the largest  
Breeders and Importers  
of jacks in America.  
Write us your wants.

J. F. COOK & CO.,

Lexington, Ky.

Branch Barn,

Wichita, Kansas.



# WANT ADS.

Rates 2 cents per word. Cash with order. Initials and figures count as one word; 25 cents minimum charge.

## POULTRY, ETC.

**EGGS—FRESH AND FERTILE**—Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$1—11; \$1.75—22. Pens headed by noted layers. White Holland Turkey eggs from 2-year old hens, 20 cents each. White African Guinea, \$1—15 eggs, Toulouse Goose eggs, 20 cents each. Line bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, few cockerels and pullets for sale, \$1 to \$1.25 apiece; eggs \$1—15; \$1.50—30; \$5 a hundred. All eggs carefully selected. Give me an order and I will give you the worth of your money. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ingraham Poultry Yards, Somerset, Orange Co., Va.

**ROCKLAND POULTRY FARM.** Barred Plymouth Rocks, barred to the skin, only one breed on yard. Strictly fresh eggs \$1 for 15, \$1.50 for 30; \$5 for 100. Beautifully marked cockerels \$1.50 and \$2 each. Eggs for hatching from Pearl Guineas and R. C. B. B. Game Bantams, \$1 for 18. A trial order will convince you of the excellency in quality of my birds. Mrs. Keesee Brooking, Somerset, Va.

**RINGLETS SINCE 1895. WE CAN SELL** you strictly high-class eggs from exhibition Ringlet Barred Rocks, the kind you can't equal for less than double, either cockerel or pullet matings, 15 for \$3; 30 for \$5; from grand utility birds \$1 for 15; 50 for \$3. We positively guarantee fair hatches and strictly high quality. Monroe Grove Poultry Farm, Aldie, Va.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** (Cyphers and Thompson strains) eggs from pens containing birds with egg records of 120 to 175 per year. \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting of 13. Cocks heading \$2.00 pens are exhibition birds from egg laying strain, fit to show in any company. Satisfaction and a fair hatch guaranteed. Mountain View Poultry Farm and Kennels, Glenvar, Va.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—MY Ducks come from the best duck breeders in the United States. My birds have free range and their eggs last season ran high in fertility and hatched vigorous ducklings. Eggs alone for sale, 11 for \$1; 50 for \$4; 100 for \$7. W. W. Henry, Jr., Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va.

**NOTICE!!! R. C. B. LEGHORNS** exclusively. If you want hens to sit, do not buy my eggs. Non-sitters. Great layers. Hardy, vigorous, farm-raised birds. Guarantee 85 per cent. fertile eggs. A few hens for sale at \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100; \$2.75 per 50. Gardner Poultry Farm, Ashburn, Va.

**EGGS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**, "Brace's strain" of New York. S. C. R. I. Red, Bryant's strain of Mass., \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Great layers and best all around birds on earth. Address orders to Evergreen Farms, Rice Depot, Va.

**WYCKOFF STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS.** Bred to lay. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Densmore, Route 3, Roanoke, Va. Formerly Va. Poultry & Berry Farm, Sutherland, Va.

**WELL, AS WE TOLD YOU IN THE** March issue of the Planter, we have reduced the price of our best eggs from April 1st. Now if you want eggs from as good S. C. White Leghorns as there are in this country, we've got 'em. Good in shape, leg and comb. Perpetual layers. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.50 per 30; \$4.50 per 100. Sterling Poultry Yards, P. O. Box 626, Staunton, Va.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS** \$3 per 15. Buff Orpington \$1 per 15; Pekin Ducks \$1 per 12. We handle nothing but pure-bred stock of the very best strains. Place your orders ahead. B. O. Poultry Yards, Route 1, Rapidan, Va.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, BEAUTIFUL** and useful; fine in color, comb and shape. Hardy farm raised which lay. Bargain in eggs at \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. C. R. Moore, Route 5, Staunton, Va.

**YOUELL'S WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Can sell you eggs from pens scoring 93½ to 94½ points. Good layers. Square dealing my motto. Write for prices. J. C. Fishel world's best strain. Mrs. J. A. Youell, Big Stone Gap, Va.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR 2 WEEKS.** Matings from our prize winners at last State Fair, "Blue Ringlet" Barred Rock eggs 13 for \$1; 100 for \$5. Choice cockerels \$2 and \$2.50. Star Poultry Yards, Manchester, Va.

**WILMONT EGGS—SINGLE COMB** Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 for 15; \$3 for 50. A brass canary cage cheap. Jersey cows for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. E. Williams, Charlottesville, Va.

**PHEASANT EGGS—ENGLISH RING-** necks, \$2.00; Golden \$5.00 per dozen. **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** from fine laying strain of large white birds, \$1 per 15. Harry W. Coddington, Roanoke, Va.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING WHITE** Holland Turkeys \$2.50 per dozen. White Wyandotte and White Guineas \$1 per 15; Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 10. White Poultry Yards, Lorraine, Va.

**CHINA AND ENGLISH PHEASANT** Eggs, expressage prepaid, \$3 dozen; 50 eggs, \$9. Golden \$4.50 doz. Easter raised and more profitable than chickens. Write for circular. Simpson's Pheasant Farm, Corvallis, Ore.

**RICH, GOLDEN BUFF WYANDOTTES.** The ideal fowl. Great winter layers. Fine for the table. Good mothers and rustlers. Eggs from select matings, \$2 for 15. Some fine cockerels yet. Geo. W. Osterhout, Bedford City, Va.

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK, WHITE** R. C. Leghorn and Black B. Red Game eggs, 20 for \$1. Also Game Roosters for sale. Mrs. A. T. Smith, Bumpass, Va.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE MAR-** velously low prices on eggs for hatching that are being offered for thirty days only, by the Edgehill Poultry Yards, Luray, Va.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE-WIN-** ners and splendid egg-producing strain. 15 eggs \$1. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from show winners and best strains. 12 eggs \$2.50. Sunnyside Farm, Jonesville, Va.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR** sale. \$1 per sitting of 15. George Osborne, Hurlock, Md.

**BERKSHIRE PIONEER POULTRY** Yards offer Golden Penciled Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, 13 eggs \$2; Salmon Faverolles 13 eggs \$3; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Partridge Wyandottes, Golden Seabright Bantams, Cornish Indian Games, Pearl Guineas, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Ducks, 13 eggs \$1. Circular, A. E. Parsons, Berkshire, N. Y.

**IF THEY AWARDED PRIZES FOR** egg laying, I would exhibit my S. C. W. Leghorns. They are bred for eggs and not feathers. Heavy winter layers and farm raised. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Reference, anyone in Centerville. R. C. Thomas, Centerville, Md.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, RHODE** Island Reds, Pekin Ducks—eggs and stock. Model Incubators, Conkey's remedies, Purina feeds. Send for catalogue. Drury B. Baskerville & Bro., Salem, Va.

**EGGS—S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS AND** White Wyandottes \$1 per 13. M. B. Turkeys \$2.50 per 11. All from good birds. I took two blue and one red on these birds at county fair. Angora goats. C. C. Russell, R. No. 2, Hagan, Va.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM—** Eggs from best laying strain of large S. C. Minorcas, \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30. Heavy weight, Cornish Indian Game eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.25 per 30. S. H. Carpenter, Novum, Va.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS** for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Nice color, good layers, large size. Guarantee fertile eggs. A. H. Kirk, Secy. Herndon Poultry Show Herndon, Va.

**BARRED AND WHITE P. ROCKS,** Silver Laced and Buff Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. Eggs from best laying strains \$1.20 for 15, \$6 for 100. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** Wyckoff strain exclusively for six years. Positively no inbreeding; new blood from headquarters this year. Eggs \$1 for 15. Cotton Valley Farm, Tarboro, N. C.

**EGGS 85c. FOR 15. BUFF ORPING-** ton, White Wyandotte, Black Minorca, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner and Pekin Duck eggs, 90c. for 12. Mrs. Frank Johnson, Route 1, Louisa, Va.

**EGGS BOTH COMBS AND LOT SIN-** gle comb pullets for sale. We have the best in Reds, Blue Ribbon, shape and color, winners. Circular will interest you. W. Shook, McGaheysville, Va.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE** Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs; this season, 60 cents for 15; can furnish any number. Mrs. R. Kent Cassell, Wytheville, Va.

**HAVE MATED MY YARDS AND NOW** booking orders for Silver Wyandotte eggs, \$1 for 15. Bred from New York and Chicago winners. J. B. Beamer, Pickaway, W. Va.

**FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rocks exclusively, Fishels direct. Cockerels \$1. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brooke B. Gochnauer, Upperville, Va.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—** from exhibition stock. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charlie Brown, Route 1, Cartersville, Va.



**POULTRY, ETC. (Continued).**

**PURE-BRED EGGS FOR SALE—ROSE** and S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 50, Fine laying strain. Wild Rose Poultry Farm, Gold Dale, Va.

**HIGH CLASS WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rocks exclusively. 1st prize pen at Washington, 1909. Stock and eggs for sale. Berry Poultry Yards, Herndon, Virginia.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs \$1; Rose Comb \$1.50 per 15; none better. Special rate for incubator. E. G. Clark, Route 6, Box 131, Richmond, Va.

**EGGS FOR SALE—GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**, S. C. Brown Leghorn's \$1 per 15. Duroc-Jersey Pigs, \$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. P. Garth, Profitt, Va.

**PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS**, Rose and Single Comb Cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30. Elkton Poultry Farm, Elkton, Va.

**EGGS—BUFF WYANDOTTES**, S. C. White Leghorns, also few White Orpingtons, \$1 setting. Fine healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. M. King, Hagan, Lee Co., Va.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. W.** Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30. Choice Leghorn cockerels \$1. T. C. Morton, Rice Depot, Va.

**DON'T FAIL TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENT** in this issue made by the Edgehill Poultry Yards, Luray, Va.

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, pure-bred. 75 cents for 15 or \$4 per 100. Address Mrs. James Burton, Elsom, Va.

**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS** \$4 per 11. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Price, Belmont, Ohio.

**FOR SALE: BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS** Single and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Choice stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for my circular. J. W. Silcott, Bluemont, Va.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY—**Cockerels \$1; eggs 75c. per 15; \$2 for 50; Indian Runner Duck eggs \$1 for 11. Mrs. E. P. Wood, Beaverdam, Va.

**FOUR R. C. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels \$1 and \$1.25 each. Eggs 75c. and \$1 per 15. Mrs. Fannie Carter, Rice Depot, Va.

**EGGS \$1.25 PER 15 FROM PRIZE-WINNING** stock Silver Laced and Penciled Wyandottes. Otho M. Cockes, Elberon, Va.

**EGGS FROM AN EXCELLENT LAYING** strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Will quote price on application. Mrs. C. M. Bass, Rice Depot, Va.

**500 PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN** chicks for sale at 6 weeks old. Eggs cheap per 100. Mrs. J. R. Pace, Oxford, N. C.

**OUR REDS ARE RED! FOR LAYING** 200 eggs are bred! One and Two Dollars per sitting. Both combs. The Valley Poultry Farms, Maurertown, Va.

**ALL MY EGGS FOR HATCHING** FROM any of the S. C. Leghorn strain at 60 cents for 15, or \$3 for 100. Edgehill Poultry Yards, Luray, Va.

**EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED** Silver-laced Wyandotte fowls. Prize winners 1907 and 1908 at Rd., Va., \$1 for 15 eggs; \$5 per 100. Miss Phaup, Pilkinton, Va.

**WANTED—FOUR BLACK MINORCA** cockerels. Quote price f. o. b. Norfolk, Peercival Hicks, North, Mathews County, Va.

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES**, first class stock in every respect. Eggs in season \$1.50 per sitting. O. O. Harrison, Mt. Ulla, N. C.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, CUSH-**man and Tompkins strain. Eggs, choice pen \$1.50 per 15; yard, one dollar. Mrs. Edward Meanley, Toano, Va.

**PHEASANT EGGS—ENGLISH RING-**neck, finest stock, \$2.50 per 15. Pamphlet instructions with order. Blue-ridge Pheasantry, Bedford City, Va.

**TWENTY-FIVE WHITE HOLLAND** Turkeys for sale. Toms \$4 each. Hens \$3, Trio \$9. E. M. Harnsberger, Orange, Va.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND** Black Langshan eggs \$1.25 per sitting or \$2 for thirty. Robert Allardice, Hurlock, Md.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND** Buff Orpington eggs, 75c. per sitting of 15. Bred from prize-winning stock. Mrs. W. M. Jones, Crofton, Va.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED AND** White Wyandotte eggs at \$1 per sitting (15); \$5 per 100. John Campbell, Route 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

**EGGS FROM SPECIAL MATINGS OF** pure-bred S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1 for 15. Theo. Schmitz, Route 5, Richmond, Va.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM NICE** large, pure-bred fowls, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 50. Miss Annie V. Herndon, Gold Dale, Va.

**EGGS FOR SALE: BARRED PLY-**muth Rocks, A. C. Hawkins strain, 16 for \$1., 100 for \$4. E. C. Spain, Church Road, Va.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BUFF** Rock, White, Black and Silver Duckwing Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Melrose Poultry Yards, Manchester, Va.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—**Must sell at once my entire stock. Extra layers. Will Dwight, Clover, Va.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. B.** Leghorns. Special mating. Will quote price on application. Mrs. C. M. Bass, Rice Depot, Va.

**EGGS—FROM PURE-BRED PLY-**muth Rock and White Leghorns. Heavy laying strain. \$1 for 15 eggs. Mrs. J. T. Clark, Green Bay, Va.

**BE SURE AND READ THE ADVER-**tisement from the Edgehill Poultry Yards.

**FOR SALE—EGGS FROM PURE-**bred Brown Leghorns, 85c. for 15 eggs. J. W. Smith, Clover, S. C.

**FAVEROLLES—THE GREAT WINTER** layers. Eggs 13 for \$1.25, 26 for \$2. L. O. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

**EGGS, EGGS, EGGS. S. C. B. LEG-**horn eggs at 75c. per 13. Stock guaranteed. B. G. Bass, Rice, Va.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS** for sale. \$1 per sitting of 15. R. Osborne, Hurlock, Md.

**EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY WHITE** Wyandottes. 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. Elbert White, Whitesburg, Tenn.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED R. C.** Rhode Island Reds, \$1 for 15. J. J. Gilliam, Farmville, Va.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** from choice matings, \$1 per 15. W. A. Yeary, Route 2, Jonesville, Va.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BLACK** Langshans. Extra fine birds, \$1 per 15. Mrs. S. F. Bladgett, Farmville, Va.

**EGGS FROM BUFF P. ROCKS, CHOICE** matings, \$1 per 15 or \$1.50 per 30. J. D. Thomas, Round Hill, Va.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKER-**els and eggs per sitting; each \$1.50. C. V. Campbell, Oliver, Va.

**EGGS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** \$1 per 15. Miss Addie Cowherd, Gordonsville, Va.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AND BARRED** Rock eggs \$1 per 15. Ansel Vernon, Madison, Va.

**PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** for sale. Elam Poultry Yard, W. B. Rice, Prop., Prospect, Va.

**20 WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY HENS** May 1st, \$2 each. Geo. Moss, Guineys, Va.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**CRYSTAL SPRINGS FARM FAMOUS** Holstein-Friesian calves for sale. Herd headed by the great bull, Castle Fin De Kol No. 50189 H. F. H. B. at farmers' prices. Also a few high grades. R. M. Janney, Mgr., Laurel, Md.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL EL-**ligible to registry. From Col. S. Walton's herd of Fall Mills, Tazewell Co. 7 years old, dehorned, ring in nose, easily handled. Price \$75. Sold to avoid inbreeding. W. G. Merrick, Glendower, Va.

**FOR SALE—ONE BLACK SPANISH** Jack 4 years old and 3 young Jennets. Prices low. Am overstocked. For further particulars apply to Geo. W. Wooding, Leesville, Va. On Virginian Railway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ANGUS** Cattle for first-class trotting bred stallion or Percheron mares, Hackney mares and colts for sale cheap. All stock registered. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

**FOR SALE—ROYALLY BRED HERE-**ford Bull, coming 3 years old, form, quality, size, disposition, the very best, bargain to prompt buyer. Box 1, Somerset, Va.

**BERKSHIRES, BERKSHIRE PIGS** one and four months old, bred sows for sale at reasonable prices. Will guarantee satisfaction. River View Farm, Rice Depot, Va.

**A FEW FINE BERKSHIRE PIGS AND** one three year old registered boar for sale. All stock entitled to registration. You can get the best at farmers' prices. W. C. Shackelford, Jr., Route 1, Profit, Va.

**FOR SALE. BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM** large fine sow by Blitmore boar, \$5 each. Boars ready for service. Evergreen Farms, Rice Depot, Va.

**FOR SALE—SEVEN HEAD YOUNG** broken mules, 3 years old. Answer to M., Southern Planter.



**LIVE STOCK (Continued).**

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED** Herefords. Wilton, Anxiety and Howe strains. Prices moderate. Apply Samuel T. Earle, Jr., 1431 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.

**FOR SALE—THE GREAT RACE** Stallion Cordova 2.17½. A big horse, a fast horse and a handsome horse. Percival Hicks, North, Mathews Co., Va.

**WANTED—TEN GILTS DUE TO FAR-** row in April or May. Must be good Berkshire, Yorkshire or Tamworth stock. Give prices. S. C. Wolcott, Dixondale, Va.

**PONIES—SEVERAL SHETLAND** and others for children, well broken. One pair matched roan mares, 5 years, kind; single and double. J. M. Cunningham, Brandy Station, Va.

**FOR SALE—ONE ANGUS BULL,** registered, 3 years old, fine size, kind and gentle. F. W. Brown, Yanceyville, N. C.

**LARGE YORKSHIRE HOGS.** WRITE your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

**FOUR PERCHERON MARES IN FOAL** or with foal at foot. Birdwood Stock Farm, Birdwood, Va.

**FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS,** BEST blood. J. W. Adams, Addison, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

**THREE SERVICE BERKSHIRE** Boars; Biltmore strain, for sale cheap. N. A. Pollard, Sheppards, Va.

**DOGS, PET STOCK, ETC.**

**COLLIE PUPS Sired** BY IMPORTED Craigmore Curate, also grown Collies, Rhode Island Red eggs. Prize stock, \$1 per 20; \$4 per 100. Shady Brook Farm, Route 2, Roanoke, Va.

**FOX, DEER, COON AND OPOSSUM** hounds and pups, \$3.50 to \$15 each. For bargains write me. E. F. Wilmouth, Shelbyville, Ky.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES; ANOTHER** choice litter. Best breeding. Finest markings. Charlie Brown, Route 1, Cartersville, Va.

**FOR SALE—4 COON, POSSUM AND** Fox Hounds. Best in two states. R. J. Dillard, Kendall, Va.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RUFUS RED** Belgian hares, \$1 per pair. Jas. H. Whitten, Amherst, Va.

**REAL ESTATE.**

**FOR RENT OR WORK ON SHARES—** a fine farm especially adapted to dairying, stock breeding and trucking. Near splendid market for all dairy and farm products. Station, post office, express office, church and school on farm. Excellent neighborhood. A bargain for the right man. Apply Oak Hill Stock & Dairy Farm, Wenona, Va.

**WANTED—FARMS AND BUSINESSES** everywhere. Don't pay agent's commissions. We find you cash buyer direct. Describe property fully naming lowest price. Get our free advice as to best property to buy. American Investment Association, 518 26th Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—** Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FINE ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE** sets of handsome buildings; residences contain 10, 9 and 8 rooms; five other settlements. Beautiful situation, good grazing and farming land, 1,200 acres. Will divide. Price \$25; close to town. A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

**THE RICHEST FARMS IN NORTHERN** Virginia are in Loudoun and Clarke counties. They are the only ones I handle. Address Sales Dept., J. Preston Shannon, Farm Specialist, Purcellville, Va.

**OLD TURBURY HOMESTEAD FOR** sale, ideal summer home. Will exchange for good farm near Richmond or Petersburg. Description and view for stamp or call at Planter Office. Alfred Coombs, Amesbury, Mass.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE CITY LOTS** in Gulfport, Miss., for Shetland ponies, collies, blood hounds, or fancy poultry. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

**POSITIONS—HELP.**

**WE SUPPLY PROMPTLY EXPER-** ienced white farm help (married couples and single men) from the North and from the old countries. Apply to the Women's Domestic and Farmer's Guild, 102 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va. (The only Institution of its kind in the whole South.)

**WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER** of gentleman's estate, practical farmer and manager of all kinds of stock, highest references as to character and ability here and elsewhere. A. Longborough, Leesburg, Va.

**WANTED—SOMEONE TO STAND A** thoroughbred stallion on shares for the season of 1909. I have a good horse in the wrong locality. Percival Hicks, North, Mathews Co., Va.

**WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER** on farm, dairy preferred, six years experience. References furnished. H. L. S., care Southern Planter.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**WANTED—TO BUY ALL KINDS** Wild Birds and Animals, particularly Tame Deer, Wild Turkeys, White Squirrels, Peafowl, Otters, Red Foxes, Gray Squirrels, Partridges, Pheasants, Beaver. State price when writing. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

**WOODWARD & SON, RICHMOND, VA.**  
  
 Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, Asphalt Roofing, Yards and buildings covering ten acres.

**I HAVE \$4,500 STOCK IN THE WIN-** dow Glass Factory in Clarksburg, W. Va., and a \$4,000 dwelling house I would like to trade for a farm of same value near Richmond, if possible. Will furnish description on application. Jules Mayeur, South Charleston, W. Va.

**FOLDING SAWING MACHINE MADE** by Folding Sawing Machine Co., Chicago. Will exchange for one rooster and three hens full blood Orpingtons. Make other offers. Chas. Manning, Sunbury, N. C.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME** good farm machinery and Jersey Reg. Bull Calf and year old heifer for Jersey Bull or brood sows. Address M. care Southern Planter.

**\$65 BREECH LOADING GUN—WISH** to trade for an Underwood Typewriter—good perfect order. N. B. Powell, Rockfish, Va.

**WILL SELL FOR HALF PRICE ONE** 110 egg Chatham Incubator in good condition. Also indoor brooder. W. B. Gates, Ettrick, Va.

**A CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION CUTA-** way Harrow; good as new, for sale, price \$20. Theo. Schmitz, Route 5, Richmond, Va.

**ITALIAN BEES WANTED. NICE BEL-** gian hares for sale. Tillman E. Jeter, Paces, Va.

**SEEDS, PLANTS, Etc.**

**42 EARS OF CROOK'S WHITE GIANT** seed corn shelled one bushel; this corn cannot be beaten for size of ear and yield per acre. I will send one pound for 30c, peck 75c, ½ bushel \$1.40. Reference Citizen's Bank, Lexington, Tenn. Address W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

**I HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT 100** bushels of Black Peas, \$1.50 per bushel. Good stock. J. H. Parker, Jr., Burgess, N. C.

**BLACK PEAS AND SOJA BEANS FOR** sale; price \$1.50 per bushel f. o. b. Roper, N. C. W. M. Bateman, Plymouth, N. C.

**FOR SALE—SEED CORN, BOONE** County White and Hickory King. Per bushel, \$1.40. Dr. Walter Stuart, Farmville, Va.

**240 BUSHELS TRUCKERS FAVORITE** early corn at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Wilson, St. Brides, Va.

**HICKORY KING AND YELLOW DENT** seed corn, \$1.30 bushel. W. B. Payne, Crofton, Va.

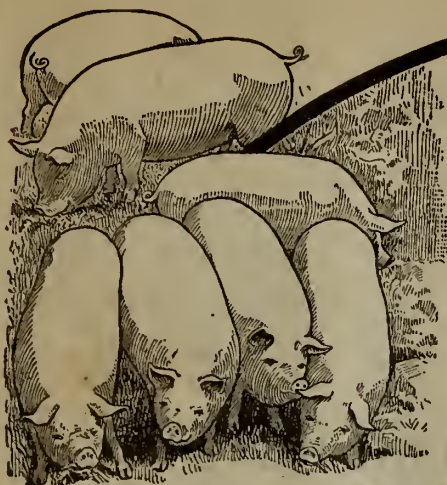
**FAMOUS POULTRY MACHINES.**

Poultry raisers everywhere ought to be interested in the line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, manufactured by the J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Illinois. Mr. Miller's No. 3 Hot Water Incubator, 240-egg capacity, is one of the best incubators anybody can buy, no matter whether he is a beginner or a large commercial poultry breeder.

The Ideal No. 3 Brooder is a fit companion to the No. 3 Ideal Incubator. It has the reputation of being a famous chicken raiser. All parts are well warmed. There is no crowding around the lamp and no smothering of weak chicks. It is warmed by hot air because it is the Miller Idea that all brooders should be warmed that way. Its ventilating system is of the best giving a flow of warm fresh air to the chicks at all times.

If you are not using or are not fully conversant with Ideal Incubators and Brooders it will pay you to get the Miller 130-page catalogue, full of illustrations and poultry wisdom. Write for a copy direct to the J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Ill.





## Save the Pigs

Profit is what you are interested in and on this line we want you to consider the responsibility that falls upon the digestion of market-fed animals or cows fed for milk. The difference between success and failure is all measured by the digestive differences in your stock. Imperfect digestion not only retards growth and milk production but it is the cause of nine-tenths of the diseases among domestic animals. Disease means loss, even though no deaths result, because every day an animal stands in the stable without gaining in weight—that much feed is all wasted. The feeding of tonics to correct these difficulties has become known as **"The Dr. Hess Idea."**

# DR HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains ingredients recommended by every medical writer for improving digestion, regulating the bowels, liver, kidneys and invigorating and strengthening the system generally. Feeding without a reliable tonic is a lottery. You can't always tell in a bunch of fattening steers or hogs which are the paying ones and which are eating your grain and not gaining a pound. Neither can you make the price of your stock in accordance with the amount of feed consumed as a manufacturer of machinery does. You are at the mercy of the market. You can appreciate, therefore, that your animals need every aid you can give them. Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee. Test it to your satisfaction and if it fails you get your money back.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is fed in a small dose but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$5.00  
25 lb. pail \$1.60.

Except in Canada and extreme West and South.  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96 page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

## DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

No one breed of hens lays all the eggs. Each breed has good qualities, but each breed and every breed does the best when given regularly, every day, a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in soft feed.

All that's necessary to make a hen lay is to cause the greater proportion of her food to digest, because *then* she gets all the elements needed to make eggs. Not increased food but increased digestion is **"The Dr. Hess Idea,"** and for this purpose he combined in right proportions natural bitter tonics, iron for the blood and cleansing nitrates. Hence Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a guaranteed egg producer. It also helps to fat a fowl for market and cures roup, cholera, gapes, etc. It is endorsed by poultry associations in this country and in Canada and is sold on a written guarantee. A penny's worth is enough for 30 hens one day.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and extreme West and South.  
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.  
J. W. Quarles, Pres.; W. R. Todd, Sec.  
Richmond, Virginia.

At a regular meeting of the Virginia Poultry Association, held February 6, 1909, the advantages of the Parcel Post Delivery were discussed and seriously considered. A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to communicate with our Representatives in Congress, and which reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, That the Virginia Poultry Association do most earnestly desire that there be established in this country a Parcel Post Delivery. We believe that it will be a great impetus to the Poultry industry, furnishing quick and reliable service, which is greatly needed. We, therefore, request that our Representatives in the United States Congress use their best endeavors to have such a bill enacted."

## BILTMORE

### JERSEY BULL CALVES AND HEIFERS

We have just made a fresh selection of extra good young things from our herd for sale, and we offer at most

#### REASONABLE PRICES

Heifers of the highest class of all ages from HEIFER CALVES TO BRED HEIFERS and a few well bred

#### BULL CALVES OUT OF TESTED DAMS.

### POULTRY.

Our 1909 illustrated poultry list is now ready. Write for it.

BILTMORE FARMS,

R. F. D. No. 2,

BILTMORE, N. C.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.



## Hygeia Herd Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesians

It is no more expensive to maintain a good bull at the head of your herd than a poor one, and the former is certainly worth many times his cost. Therefore write for pedigree and price on one of the richly bred bulls which this herd now offers for sale.

Address: W. F. Carter, Jr., Agent.

Crozet, Albemarle County, Virginia.

W. Fitzhugh Carter, M. D., Owner.

The breed holds the milk and butter records of the world—the herd embraces some of its best families.

The passage of the Parcel Post Delivery Bill will enable the farmers who order eggs from the poultry breeders to receive them in better condition, far quicker, and at a more reasonable rate than the present method of delivery.

The poultry industry has grown to be one of the largest industries in this country, and we believe the passage of such a law will be the means of placing it at the very best among our agricultural industries, and it should be encouraged as far as possible by our Government.

W. D. SYDNOR,  
R. O. BERGER,  
H. M. GAINES,  
Committee.

The above is a copy of a resolution adopted by our Association and sent to the Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress from this State. We hope that every Association of the United States will adopt a similar resolution and have it brought to the attention of the United States Congress. It is only by constant hammering that we will be able to accomplish anything. Wont you do your part?

Yours truly,  
VA. POULTRY ASSN., Inc.

### PEANUT MACHINERY.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the American Peanut Harvester Corporation, Petersburg, Va. This firm has perfected a peanut harvester, a peanut picker and a peanut planter. These machines should prove a wonderful help to growers and reduce the cost of production very materially. The Planter is arranged to drop the nuts two and a half feet apart in the row, as it has been found that this distance gives uniformly the best results. Write for full descriptions and information.

### A COMPARISON.

Adam and Eve were not, I'm sure,  
Like Pittsburg snow at all;  
Yet they, like it, were very pure  
And white—before the fall.  
Lippincott's.

## THE HOLLINS HERD OF HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

A WORKING HERD WORKING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

The entire herd of 22 head (14 pure-breds and 8 grades) of which 14 are heifers with 1st or second calves, produced from October 1st, 1907, to October 1st, 1908

195,941 LBS. OF MILK.

8,906 LBS. PER HEAD.

Ten pure-breds, including two heifers freshening late in the fall with 1st calves and in milk only 8½ months, produced from October 1st, 1907 to October 1st, 1908.

104,255 LBS. OF MILK.

10,425 LBS. PER HEAD.

Registered Bull Calves for sale.

JOS. A. TURNER, General Manager,

HOLLINS, VA.

## DAIRY COWS.



Do you own cows that will give you from twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk daily when fresh and 5,000 quarts in a year? These are the kind we keep and offer for sale, and they are the only kind you can afford to feed. Do not keep "cow boarders" any longer, but write us to-day stating what class of dairy cows you want.

We sell Registered or high grade Holstein, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Ayrshires. Address,

One of our grade cows that gave 11,000 pounds of milk in a year.

SYRACUSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION  
98 Utica City Nat. Bk. Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

—SELWYN FARM—

## PURE BRED BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS

Headed by the \$1,100.00 Son of Premier Longfellow 68600.

LEE'S PREMIER 3rd, 112763.

THE SHORTEST NOSED AND THE BEST HEADED BOAR IN AMERICA.

We are now booking orders for his pigs of both sexes, which are marked just like him; or will sell you magnificently bred sows safe with pig to him.

Our herd contains sons and daughters of the peerless Longfellow 68600, Berryton Duke 72946 (litter mate to Masterpiece 77000); Premier Longfellow's Rival 101678; Duke of Oakdale 93955; Woodside Premier 80008; Baron Duke 52d 77452; Baron Premier 24th 92810; Baron Premier 55227; Lord Lee 61138; Riley's Premier 71428; Kenilworth Masterpiece 102979 and Kenilworth Longfellow 104156.

Sows bred to Lee's Premier 32d, 112763 and spring pigs of both sexes by Kenilworth Longfellow 104156; Duke of Oakdale 93955; Berryton Duke 72946 and Premier Longfellow's Rival 101678.

Registered Jerseys for Sale at All Times.

Write for descriptive booklet and prices.

EDGAR B. MOORE, Proprietor, Charlotte, N. C.





## A \$5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchasing Consideration and Open to any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder

Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write me for one of the Dan Patch Pictures and I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing Showing Hairs To Be Counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid \$60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200-lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

## THIS NEW PICTURE OF DAN PATCH 1:55 IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS MAILED FREE

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph," it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him give a marvelous and thrilling speed exhibition. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free with Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion if you will simply write me. Give me the Live Stock information by mailing Free Coupon or by writing me a Letter or Postal Card today.

Please mail me, postage paid, one of the Beautiful Six-Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, heretofore described and also full particulars of your plan of giving away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion I have filled out the coupon with number of live stock I own.

M. W. Savage  
Owner of  
Dan Patch and  
International Stock  
Food Co.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

MAIL THIS FREE COUPON

I own.....Horses.....Cattle  
.....Sheep.....Hogs  
Name.....  
Postoffice.....State..... S. P.

EVERY CONTESTANT  
ALSO RECEIVES  
BEAUTIFUL  
DAN PATCH  
SOUVENIR.

Address M. W. SAVAGE, Owner,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Also sole owner of International Stock Food Co.; International Stock Food Farm.  
Mail Me Free Coupon or Write Letter or Postal To-Day

### THE PROBLEM OF SUMMER COOKING.

The weather man says it's going to be a hot summer. This is setting good housewives thinking about the kitchen work—wondering if last summer's toil and worry over a hot stove in a hot kitchen must be all gone through again—wondering if there isn't some way of roasting, toasting, broiling, frying, ironing and washing without having the kitchen like a boiler room.

There is. No longer need the approach of summer be viewed with dread by the woman who keeps house, for science has made it possible for her not only to do all her stove work quicker and better than ever before, but to do it without the kitchen temperature being intensified to any noticeable degree provided she uses a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove.

The "why" of it is to be found in the wonderful burners of the "New Perfection," which produce intensely hot blue flames, and yet so concentrate the heat that it is not thrown off into the room to cause discomfort. In this way the housewife is enabled to do her kitchen work in comfort—to say nothing of the time saved in lighting—of having no hot

### SPLENDID BERKSHIRES.

Virginia has her Berkshires as well as Presidents. They were not hogs, but ours are all hogs, and with as illustrious ancestors.

Our Herd Boars are all prize-winners as are all our original sows but one which was never shown. These sows are all in pig to our great young boars, Gem's Kennett, Baron Premier I, and Masonic Rival.

Have just added to our herd Lee's Artful Belle 51st, by Lord Premier, out of Lee's Artful Bell 5th; a daughter of hers, by Premier Longfellow, and a daughter of young Baron Duke, out of Lady Combination 5th.

These sows are safe in pig to Baron Duke, 50th's Masterpiece.

No breeding could be better and the individuals do credit to their breeding.

Seven sows to farrow in March and April. Orders booked for pigs now.

MOORE'S BROOK SANITARIUM COMPANY, - - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

REDUCED PRICES 'ON

## BRED BERKSHIRE GILTS



for next 30 days only.

The panic drove hundreds of breeders out of business. The next twelve months will see them tumbling over one another to get back—as the demand and prices advance. I staid in the boat, kept up my herd and advertisements, hence am well equipped for orders. My Berkshires are as fine as the world can produce. Price in easy reach of everyone. Scores of pigs ready for shipment.

THOS. S. WHITE,

Fastern Stock Farm.

LEXINGTON, VA.





## Ft. Lewis Stock Farm

THE BEST PLACE FOR BLOOD AND REGISTERED  
**BERKSHIRES**

White Leghorn, all breeds of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red Fowls. Eggs from these pure-blooded birds for sale.

DR. W. L. NOLEN, PROPRIETOR, SALEM, VA.



fire when the stove is not needed—of being able to get a flame of any required size at will, from one for simmering to one for quick boiling or any other purpose. In fact, while one flame is working away at full blast, the other two can be at medium and low heat—something that cannot be done with a coal or wood stove.

The "New Perfection" burns ordinary kerosene and effects no small saving in fuel expense in the course of a single season.

Another member of the "New Perfection" family is the Rayo Lamp—an all around house lamp in which illumination by means of kerosene approaches more nearly perfection than in many expensive and complicated systems of lighting. Its latest type of central draft burner and its beautiful porcelain shade unite in producing a light of great brilliancy—yet so mellow as not to tire the eyes.

Whether used in library, parlor, bedroom or dining room, the Rayo Lamp is never out of place, as it harmonizes with the furnishings of any well-kept room.

Bellevue, Texas, October 3, '07.

I have run a Walter A. Wood mower two seasons and it has given perfect satisfaction. Have not been out a cent for repairs. It is the most durable and lightest-running machine I have ever run.

G. E. BLACKMON.

Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 7, '07.

We take pleasure in commending the merits of your Tubular Steel Mower. Our experience with the same has been most satisfactory. We believe that for light draft and durability it stands at the head of the list to-day.

MAKNEN BROS.

Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 8, '07.

I have used Walter A. Wood machines for the last twenty years. This spring I bought a new lot of the same make, and think they are superior to anything on the market.

College Park, Ga., Oct. 8, '07.

I have one of your mowing machines, and I think it the best on the market.

EDGAR HAUN.

James City, Co., Va., Jan. 29, '09.

I have been a reader of the Southern Planter for the past twenty years and have learned lots from its pages and would not miss a single number as long as I am farming.

GUSTAV HELM.

## GLENBURN BERKSHIRES.

Herd headed by Lord Premier 3d, 96773, Predominant 94342 and Eminent Premier 118253. Lord Premier 3d is a great son of Lord Premier 50001 and a brother in blood to Lord Premier's Rival. Predominant is a very handsome son of the grand champion Premier Longfellow 68600 and Eminent Premier is a grandson of both Lord Premier and Masterpiece. Our sows are bred along the same lines and are superb individuals.

Also Forfarshire-Golden Lad Jerseys. Write for catalogue.

DR. J. D. KIRK,

ROANOKE,

VIRGINIA.

## CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS and READY-FOR-SERVICE BOARS

My crop of fall pigs, from 15 large sows, have all been sold and I am now booking orders for choice pigs for April delivery. My sows are farrowing big litters of large vigorous pigs and I can furnish you some extra fine ones this spring. My sows are of the best blood of the breed—being daughters and granddaughters of Premier Longfellow, Baron Duke 50th and the noted Huntress. Their litters are by my great herd boars, Hunter of Biltmore 3d and Earhart's Model Premier. These boars are a big, fancy type, are of the best prize-winning blood of the world and their pigs are the large, vigorous and quick-growing kind. Let me book you for a pair or trio of choice ones for April delivery, or a choice young boar for immediate shipment. My prices are reasonable. Address

D. E. EARHART, Bristow, Va.



For Sale

## BERKSHIRE GILTS

## JERSEY BULL

Forest Home Farm,  
Purcellville, Va.

## Berkshires For Sale.



One of the best herds in the East.

Bred Sows, Gilts, Young Boars and  
Pigs for Sale.

All stock shipped as represented or  
money refunded.

W. R. FENSOM,  
Richmond, Va.



# MORVEN PARK ESTATE.

The Property of WESTMORELAND DAVIS, Esq

---

## Large Yorkshire Swine.

These pigs are hardy and prolific. The two boars that took the first prize in their classes at the Virginia State Fair had been exposed without cover or shed for a year in the open. They had, as have all our pigs, well developed carcasses, covered with heavy growth of hair that insures against scurf or skin troubles in hot climate. These pigs mature early, are good mothers, and are very prolific. They are the bacon pig of England and of the West.

WE HAVE THE FINEST STRAIN OF IMPORTED BLOOD FOR SALE.

## Registered Guernsey Cattle.

Dairymen shipping to the city markets will find a Guernsey bull most valuable to cross on their herds, thus increasing the content of butter fat in their milk or cream. Especially is this cross desirable when shipping to cities where dealers pay upon the basis of butter fat.

At the Pan-American Exposition, the only time the Guernsey met other breeds in competition, the Guernsey led all breeds for the most economical production of high-class butter.

**We Have Brilliantly Bred Bulls For Sale.**

## Dorset Horn Sheep.

We have the largest flock of Imported Dorsets in America. They are of one type and born thrifty and prolific.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS FOR EARLY DELIVERY OF LAMBS.

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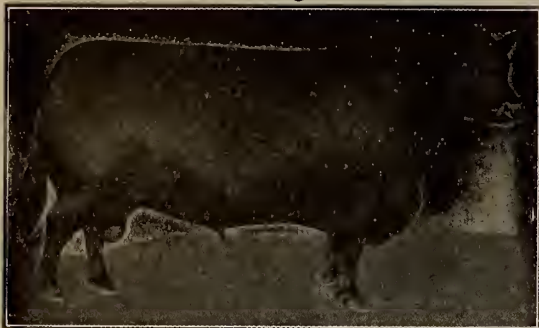
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LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, MORVEN PARK ESTATE,

LEESBURG, LOUDOUN CO., VA



# ROSE DALE HERD ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



We offer to the farmers and breeders of the East strictly choice Young Registered Bulls from weanlings to serviceable age. They are of the straight, broad-backed, low-down, compact, blocky type. Many of them show ring animals. They represent the blood of Master II. of Meadow Brook; Gay Lord, Jr.; Heather Lad II., Zaire V., Ermine Bearer, Blackbird of Corskie IV., Black Abbott, Abbottsford, Coquette X., Etc.

They are well grown out, in thrifty condition, but not pampered. Come and see them or write us your wants. Prices right. We can please you. Angus Cattle are our specialty. We raise no other stock, but give them our undivided personal attention.

To avoid inbreeding we offer an exceptionally good herd bull. Write for particulars. Address

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARMS, JEFFERSONTON, VA.**

## SOME HORSE NOTES.

(Broad Rock.)

"Some Big Prices for Pacers."

Some big money has been paid for fast pacers, and this is the way the story reads:

"The sale of Minor Heir, 1:59½, by Heir-at-Law, for \$46,000, has set the turf writers digging up former big prices paid for pacers. M. W. Savage, who bought Minor Heir, paid \$60,000 for the stallion Dan Patch, a total of \$105,000 for two horses. Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾, was sold for \$25,000 to Commodore Kittson, with the trotter Silverton thrown in. Kittson also paid \$20,000 for Johnston, 2:06¾; John R. Gentry, 2:00½, was purchased when five years old by L. Banks Holt, of Graham, N. C., for \$10,000, campaigned two seasons and credited with winning \$20,000 and then sold for nearly his purchase price to William Simpson who campaigned the elegant bay stallion one season and sold him for \$19,000 at auction to Lewis G. Towksbury; Blacklock, 2:04½, passed to W. B. Chisholm and E. S. Burke for \$17,500; W. White paid \$15,000 for Star Pointer, 1:59¾; C. W. Marks invested \$15,000 in Joe Patchen, 2:01¼; J. C. McKinney, of Titusville, Pa., paid \$17,500 for Beauseant, a green pacer that had shown a trial in 2:07¾; C. J. Hamlin bought Direct Hal, 2:04¼, for \$10,000; The Broncho brought \$10,000; Jerry B., \$12,000, and George Gano, 2:12¾, \$12,500."

"Remarkable Coincident in Breeding.

A remarkable coincidence in the breeding, racing and death of two harness horses has been reported from the West.

It is not only a most extraordinary incident in breeding records, but also offers an ample field for discussion by men posted in the secrets of animal life and scientific and practical breeding.

The case should also attract much

We have demonstrated the fact that

## ABEERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

will sell in the South, if the cattle are first class in breeding and individual quality and the price within reach of the farmer's pocket-book. We have tried to handle only the best cattle, and are again sold entirely out. Will have nothing to spare until the spring crop of calves are ready next fall.

A. L. FRENCH,

SUNNY HOME FARM,

BYRDVILLE, VA.

SILVER SPRING HERD OF

## SHORT HORNS

ROBERT R. SMITH, Prop.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W. Va., or Wickliffe, Clarke Co., Va.



May 27, I will sell 22 Short Horn Cattle, ranging in age from 5 to 18 months old, 10 heifers and 12 bulls, nearly all of them my own breeding. They are all good, useful cattle and some are extra good. 14 colts, 6, 2-year olds and 7 one-year-olds, nearly all are ½ to ¾ Percheron and are good ones, 15 Poland-China hogs, 4 to 9 months old, some fine boars in the lot, 2 registered Shropshire ram lambs.

Come to the sale. There will be some good stock sold at your own price. There will be no protection put on anything in the sale.

EXCELLENT

## SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND BULLS.

By the Scotch topped Bull, Royal Lad (advertised by the old reliable breeders, P. S. Lewis & Son, as the best bull ever bred on their farm) by the International winner, Frantic Lad, son of The Lad for Me, champion of America in 1900. Also a few fresh Shorthorn Cows.

Pure Yearling SOUTHDOWN RAMS by Senator, a prize winner in Canada as a lamb and a yearling. He was bred by Hon. George Drummond, the foremost Southdown breeder in America.

R. J. HANCOCK & SON, "Ellerslie," Charlottesville, Va.



ARTIFICIAL  
MARE IMPREGNATORS

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

**CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 54 CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

## Stallion Goods



Incorporated 1907.

"STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE."

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

**THE VIRGINIA STOCK FARM CO.****Incorporated.****Bellevue, Bedford County, Virginia.****J. ELLIOTT HALL, General Manager.**

Copyright, 1908.

By The Virginia Stock Farm Co., Inc.

**PERCHERON STALLION****Standard Type of The Horse of Gold.**

Drawing by Geo. Ford Morris.

If you are interested in pure-bred stock—Percheron, Hackney or Standard-Bred Horses, Short Horn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs, Dorset Horn Sheep—then you must certainly want a copy of our handsome, illustrated catalogue entitled "Inaugural Announcement." This book cost us many hundred dollars to publish and we want you to have a copy absolutely free. There is no other breeders' catalogue just like it.

Write us a post card stating (1) Your Name. (2) Your Address, Street and Number, P. O. Box or Rural Route and Number. (3) Your Post Office. (4) The County in which your Post Office is located. (5) Your State. (6) Please say you saw this advertisement in The Southern Planter. Please write plainly! Address the company as above, or write direct to the General Manager, as below.

**J. ELLIOTT HALL, Bellevue, Virginia.****Write To-day. Do It Now.**

FOR SALE.—ROADSTER. CH. M. 15.2 HANDS; 1100 POUNDS. 10 YEARS; SOUND AND CITY BROKE. LADY CAN DRIVE HER ANYWHERE. A BLUE RIBBON WINNER. BROKE SINGLE AND DOUBLE AND TO RIDE. CAN ROAD TEN MILES AN HOUR. BRING YOUR WATCH, WE CAN SHOW YOU! A BARGAIN. PRICE \$350.





## WOODSIDE BERKSHIRES

EVERYTHING SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS CAREFULLY.

We are now offering a grand lot of Pigs  
for April and May delivery.

These pigs are sired by our three great boars, Charmer's Premier 94553, 2 years old, weight 720 lbs., Master Lee 79379, weighing over 700 lbs. and Lustre's Carlisle 72057, and out of royally bred sows weighing from 500 to 600 lbs. each.

We can always furnish pigs not akin. In order to show our confidence in what we offer and insure satisfaction to our customers, we ship on approval. You need not send check until after you receive the pigs, and if they are not entirely satisfactory in every respect, you can return them at our expense and it costs you absolutely nothing. We leave it to you whether this is a fair proposition. Address

**WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, R. S. Farish, Prop., Charlottesville, Va.**

attention from men who have so long advocated and practiced the system of artificial impregnation of mares, be they trotters, thoroughbreds or common ranch horses.

Two horses, both pacers, named A. Nut and Napton Boy, died recently on the same day. Both the dam of the first named, Princess Maud, by President Red, and that of the second, Lady Napton, by Allendorf, were got in foal artificially on the same day, the sire being Walnut Boy.

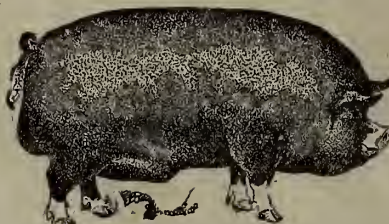
They were foaled on the same day, and each took a record of 2:11½ on the same afternoon and over the same track, and, to cap the climax, both died on the same day.

As the report comes from apparently reliable sources, and is vouched for by men who know of the case, it is unique in the annals of horse breeding.

Cherrywood Goes to Central America.

Harry C. Beattie, of Woodlawn Farm, Richmond, Va., has sold for export to Central America the brown stallion, Cherrywood, by Eolus, dam Cerise, by imported Moccasin, second dam the great race mare, Lizzie Lucas, by imported Australian, and she out of Eagless, by imported Glencoe. Cherrywood was foaled in 1894 and bred by Charles Hardy, Norfolk, Va., at the Ellerslie Stud, Charlottesville, Va. His full brother, the noted Morello, was a great race horse and, after retirement to the stud, though he died early, proved himself a sire of more than ordinary merit in California. The late Major Thomas W. Doswell, of Bullfield Farm, bred Eolus and owned and raced Lizzie Lucas, the grand dam of Cherrywood, while his son, T. Bernard Doswell, owned Cerise

## —BARGAINS IN BERKSHIRES—



I am in excellent shape at present to take care of your Berkshire wants with stock of unexcelled breeding and individuality at prices that will make money for you. My offerings include sows, gilts, bred and open, young boars, ready for service and pigs of both sexes. Let me quote you.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

Eggs for sitting.

W. A. WILLEROY,

Brett,

King William Co., Va.

## IF YOU WANT THE BEST HOG

Buy from those who give their sole attention to the production of the greatest Berkshire Type.  
—WE DO.—

Our herd comprises the most splendid lines of breeding and individuals that money can buy or experience develop in American and English Bred Berkshires.

"LORD PREMIER OF THE BLUE RIDGE," 103555, the greatest living boar, heads our herd. If you are interested write.

THE BLUE RIDGE BERKSHIRE FARMS, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

Will sell my herd bull "Rinoras' Rieter" of St. L. 69478, a son of the great bull, Rieter of St. L. Jr., of "Bomont Farms," and out of "King's Rinora" of St. L., that gave 17½ lbs. butter in 7 days with First Calf. Grand dam on both sides gave 23½ lbs. butter in 7 days. This is a fine individual, seldom find such animals offered for sale. Few of his sons and daughters for sale—Cows and Heifers due to calve in Spring.

EVERGREEN FARMS,

W. B. GATES, Prop.,

RICE DEPOT, VA.

## BERKSHIRES and JERSEYS.

A few nice cows and a Registered Bull, of excellent breeding for sale. Berkshire Pigs, 3 months old, and a few sows bred, all in nice condition. Barred Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn Eggs for sale. I will please you.

RIVER VIEW FARM,

Rice Depot, Va.



# 1909 Allandale Farm 1909

**ROYAL SWELL, 34892**, Bay Horse, 15.2½ hands high, by Bow Bells, 2:19¼, dam Rachel, 2:08¼, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18.

A Trotting Stallion that lives up to his breeding in conformation, style and gait—a show horse all over. His tabulated pedigree, which follows, shows him to be one of the best bred trotting stallions in the world:

## ROYAL SWELL, 34892.

### MAHOGANY BAY

with black points; near hind heel white.

### FOALED FEB'Y 5, 1901.

Bred by Marcus Daly, Bitter Root Farm, Hamilton, Mont.

A perfect individual with great beauty, perfect disposition, extreme speed, a pure gaited trotter and as richly and fashionably bred as any horse ever foaled.

**Bow Bells, 13073**.....  
Record 2:19¼.  
Sire of

Beausant .....2:06½  
Matin Bells .....2:06½  
Billy Andrews .....2:06½  
Bellewood A .....2:07½  
Prince Selma .....2:10¼  
Bel Esprit .....2:12½  
Janie T. (2 yrs.).....2:14  
(Champion 2-yr. filly;  
Futurity winner.)

Ringing Bells .....2:13½  
Wilkes Belle .....2:14¼  
Including

Boreal, 3 yrs.....2:15¼  
Sire of

Boralma, 5 yrs. ....2:07  
(Futurity winner 1899;  
Transylvania winner in  
1900.)

Pan Michael .....2:03  
Own brother to

Chlmes .....2:30¼  
Sire of

The Abbot .....2:03¼  
(World's Champion in  
1900.)

Electric Bell, sire of  
Captor .....2:09¼

St. Bel, 2:24½, sire of  
Lynne Bel .....2:10½

Rachel .....2:08¼  
Record 4 yrs., 2:08¼.

Winner of 9 races. Twice  
2d; once 3d; twice 4th,  
and never unplaced.

Great Spirit .....2:11¼  
Dam of

The Envoy (Peace  
Commissioner) ....2:25¼

Sire of

Bedella B. ....2:27¼  
Town Founder .....2:18

Sire of

Prodigal Queen .....2:30

**Electioneer, 125** .....  
Sire of

Arlon .....2:07¾  
Sunol .....2:08¼

Palo Alto .....2:08¼  
And 163 others in 2:30

Sires of the dams of

Klatawah .....2:05½  
Dolly Dillon .....2:06¾

Lisonjero .....2:08¼  
Wild Bell .....2:08¼

Cavaliero .....2:09½  
Crafty .....2:09¼

**Beautiful Bells** .....  
Record 2:29½.

Champion trotting brood  
mare,

Dam of

Belieflower .....2:12¾  
Belsire .....2:18

Bell Boy, 3 yrs.....2:19¼  
Bow Bells .....2:19¼

Hinda Rose, 3 yrs.....2:19½  
Palo Alto Belle .....2:22½

Adbell, 1 yr. ....2:23  
Monbells, 4 yrs.....2:23½

St. Bel, 4 yrs. ....2:24½  
Bell Bird, 1 yr. ....2:26¼

Adbell .....2:29½  
**Baron Wilkes, 4758** .....

Record 2:18. Sire of

Bumps .....2:03¼  
Rubinstein .....2:05

Rachel .....2:08¼  
Oakland Baron .....2:09¼

Seven others in .....2:10

And the dams of

Lady Gail Hamilton.2:06¼  
Rollins .....2:08

India Silk .....2:10¾  
Circle .....2:11¼

Great Spirit .....2:11¾  
**Willie Wilkes, 2:28** .....

Dam of

Rachel, 4 yrs. ....2:08¼  
Great Heart .....2:21½

Bowery Boy .....2:15½  
Bowery Bell .....2:18¼

Deluge .....2:19¼  
Aspirator .....2:24½

Dam of

Great Heart, 2:21½, sire of  
Auto .....2:04¼

Wilkes Heart .....2:06¼  
Octoo .....2:07½

Thelma .....2:09¼  
Namo .....2:09¼

Xava .....2:10¼  
And 23 others.

Woodsprite, sire of

Hal Frey .....2:09¼  
Miss Liler .....2:18¼

And 4 others.

Crystal, dam of

Cut Glass .....2:10¼  
King Crystal .....2:14¼

Spanish Boy .....2:16¼  
Crystalline, 2 yrs.

(1 in 2:30) .....2:19¼  
Spun Glass .....2:24½

Crystal's Last .....2:27½  
Crystalloid .....2:28¾

### Hambletonian 10

"The great fountain head  
of trotting speed." Sire of  
Dexter 2:17¼, (World's  
Champion).

### Green Mountain Maid,

"The great mother of  
trotters."

Dam of Elaine 2:20; Pros-  
pero 2:20; Elista 2:20¼;  
Dame Trot 2:22; Lance-  
lot 2:23, and 4 other  
2:30 trotters.

### The Moore, 870; 2:37

Sire of  
Sultan .....2:24  
And others.

### Minnehaha

Dam of

Baron Rose .....2:20¼  
Alcazar .....2:20½

Mascot .....2:25¼  
Pawnee .....2:26½

San Gabriel .....2:29¼  
Beautiful Bells .....2:29½

### George Wilkes, 519; 2:22.

Cham. Stallion, 1868-71.

Sire of 83 2:30 perform-  
ers, and dams of 183 2:30  
performers.

### Belle Patchen, 2:30¼,

Dam of  
Baron Wilkes .....2:18

### George Wilkes, 519; 2:22,

Sire of

Harry Wilkes .....2:13¼  
And 82 others in 2:30 list.

Sire of dams 183 in 2:30.

Sire of 102 2:30 sires.

Sire of dams 34 in 2:15.

Sire of dams 12 in 2:10.

Sire of 70 2:15 sires.

Sire of 40 2:10 sires.

Sire of 5 2:05 sires.

### Salley Southworth,

Dam of

Chatterton (sire of  
6 2:30 trotters) .....2:18

Willie Wilkes .....2:28  
Dam of

Rachel, 4 yrs. ....2:08¼  
Great Heart (a 2:10

sire) .....2:12½

**Bowery Boy** .....2:15

Bowery Belle .....2:18¼  
Deluge .....2:19¼

Aspirator .....2:24  
Woodsprite, sire of

6 in .....2:30  
Crystal, dam of 7 in 2:30

ROYAL SWELL'S get have fine size, are of show horse type and full of trot. He has some grand foals in the East that will soon bring him into prominence as a sire, and his daughters should make as good brood mares as money will buy.

FEE—\$25 the season, with usual return privilege in case of failure. Mares from a distance can be provided for on exceedingly liberal terms for keep. Address,

## ALLANDALE FARM, Fredericksburg, Va.



and brought out her great son Morello. Bernard Doswell sold Morello at two years old for \$5,000, and that same season the son of Morello won the Futurity, carrying the colors of Frank Van Ness. Cherrywood was purchased by the United Fruit Co., a very wealthy corporation in Central America, and the stallion was shipped from Richmond, via the Southern Railway to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to Costa Rica. In addition to Cherrywood, the United Fruit Company has recently purchased other stallions and a large band of brood mares from J. B. Haggin and other Kentucky breeders.

#### CLOVER AS A SILAGE CROP.

Clover is second only to Indian corn in importance as a silage crop. We are but beginning to appreciate the value of clover in modern agriculture. The legumes the family to which clover belongs, are the only common forage plant able to convert the free nitrogen of the air into compounds that may be utilized for the nutrition of animals. Clover and other legumes, therefore, draw largely on the air for the most expensive and valuable fertilizing ingredient, nitrogen, and for this reason, as well as on account of their deep roots, which bring fertilizing elements up near the surface, they enrich the land upon which they grow. Being a more nitrogenous feed than corn or the grasses, clover supplies a good deal of the protein compounds required by farm animals for the maintenance of their bodies, and for the production of milk, wool, or meat. By feeding clover, a smaller purchase of high-priced concentrated feed stuffs, like flour-mill or oil-mill refuse products, is therefore rendered necessary than when corn is fed; on account of its high fertilizing value it furthermore enables the farmer feeding it to maintain the fertility of his land.

When properly made, clover silage is an ideal feed for nearly all kinds of stock. Aside from its higher protein content it has an advantage over corn silage in point of lower cost of production.

Clover silage is superior to clover hay on account of its succulence and greater palatability, as well as its higher feeding value.

The foregoing article appears on pages 119 and 120 of "Modern Silage Methods," a 24-page book, published by the Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio. Every reader of this paper should read their ad on another page.

#### HIS BEST FRIEND

"Hello, old chap! You look as though you had lost your best friend."  
"I have. He eloped with my wife last week."—Lippincott's.



### Without Milk With the Aid of Blatchford's CALF MEAL

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL is a milk substitute. Is not a stock food and contains no medicines or stimulants and does not "scour" your calves.

Is as rich and nutritious as milk at less than one-half the cost.

**100-Pound Bag, \$3.50.**

Makes 100 gallons of a perfect milk substitute containing protein 25 per cent.—fat 5 per cent.

Write to-day for descriptive booklet and complete price-list.

**S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO.**

1217 EAST CARY STREET, . . . . . RICHMOND, VA.

#### DUROC SWINE-SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

The Duroc is the most prolific hog on earth. The large fairs of the West prove that they are the most popular hog of that section. The demand for them in the South shows conclusively that they are the coming hog of the South. We have the largest herd in the East and one of the most fashionably bred herd in America. Sows in pig, herd boars and shotes of both sexes, not related, for sale. Send for catalog and "Duroc Facts."

Shorthorn and Polled Durham cows, helpers and bulls for sale. See ad. elsewhere in this issue.

LESLIE D. KLINE, Vaucluse, Va.

#### DUNN LORA FARM.

### Reg. Poland-China

Swine of the most up-to-date strains. Our motto: "The best none too good." Service boars and choice pigs of either sex for sale. Guarantee stock as represented.

N. P. PEEBLES & BRO., Carson, Va.



#### DICK WILKES, JR.

The Perfect Horse and Blue Ribbon Winner at the State Fair. By Dick Wilkes 211 by Centinel Wilkes he by George Wilkes, by Hambletonian. Dam Morgan Black Hawk, Pet, Grand Dam sired by Ethan Allen, Jr., by Hill's Black Hawk Fan. Season, \$12; Insurance, \$15.

PILOSO 102, the only imported Catalonian Spanish Jack in this section. Season, \$12; Insurance, \$15.

This Stock Will Bear Inspection and the Colts Speak for Themselves. Owned by STRAIN & SON, Mechanicsville Farm, Richmond, Va., R. F. D. No. 1. RAISE GOOD HORSES AND MULES AND MAKE MONEY.

### A Few BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

T. O. SANDY, BURKEVILLE, VA.



# DISPERSAL SALE

—AT—

## LEWISIANA FARM

Friday and Saturday, April 9-10, 1909

Commencing on the 9th, at 10:30 A. M., will be offered at public auction one of the

### FINEST HERDS OF JERSEYS

to be found in America, headed by the famous bull, Stockwell, who was purchased at the Cooper sale in May, 1907, for \$11,500, world's record price at an auction sale; also several other choice bulls, and about 100 cows, both Island and home bred, including tested producers and winners in the show ring, fit to join any herd in America. This herd numbers about 150 head, and includes animals of all ages.

On Saturday, the following day, April 10th, the

### HORSES WILL BE OFFERED

The collection includes the elegantly bred stallion, Bow Axworthy, 2:22¼, son of Axworthy, 2:15½, and Mystic, dam of Fred Kohl, 2:07¾, etc., by Butwood, 2:18¾, and some of the best mares to be found on any farm, among them being daughters of Robert McGregor, 2:17¼; Bingen, 2:06¼; Kremlin, 2:07¾; Arion, 2:07¾; Advertiser, 2:15¼; all bred in 1908 to sires of note. The lot includes Miss McGregor, 2:13, heavy with foal, by Bingen, 2:06¼; La Jolla, dam of Binjolla, 2:17¾, by Advertiser, dam Sally Benton, dam of 4, by General Benton; Telka, by Arion, dam La Jolla; Lisa N., by Bingen, dam La Jolla, and a daughter of Kremlin, 2:07¾, from the dam of the unbeaten Edgemark, 2:16. The young things include a promising two-year-old colt, by Admiral Dewey, 2:04¾, out of La Jolla, and others richly bred. In addition to some thirty or more trotters, about forty head of driving, general purpose and work horses will also be sold, also farm implements and many other articles of value on any dairy or stock farm.

Further Information may be had of

**W. D. CARTER, Trustee,**

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA.

NOTE.—It is suggested that intending buyers reach Fredericksburg overnight, as on the following morning ample provision will be made for conveyance to the farm, when inspection of the stock can be made.



FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES  
March 3, 1909.

The influence of the Sportsman's Show and the universal interest in President Roosevelt's coming expedition to Africa have brought the hunters of big game out in force with their trophies of the forest and hunting field.

So far the advantage seems to lie with Bill Hillis, who has filed claims for the bear hunter's championship of the great Northwest. To support his contention he sends in two splendid mounted bear skins of remarkable proportions. One is the skin of a giant grizzly, shot when its heavy fur was in its prime. Its claws offer extraordinary proof of the grizzly's vicious fighting equipment. The second skin is that of a polar bear bagged by Hillis in Northern Alaska, and is of such size that it fills the large Broadway window of the M. Hartley Company, where these trophies are displayed. Both these huge brutes were brought town by a .35 Remington auto-loading rifle, one of the powerful arms which have an important place in President Roosevelt's African hunting kit.

Mayor Fred. A. Busse, of Chicago, visited Kentucky, and bought the premium jack, "Dr. Hartman," of J. F. Cook & Co. "Dr. Hartman" was one of the most noted jacks in the Cook herd. He is six years old, and was winner of first premium in the yearling class, and reserve championship at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. While the price paid for "Dr. Hartman" was not made public, it is known that he sold for more money than any jack has brought in Kentucky for the last fifteen years.

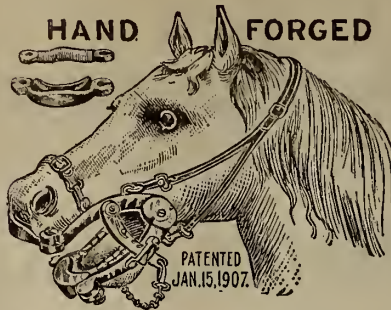
Mr. Busse has a farm at Fox Lake, Ill., and is embarking into breeding of jack stock and mules on an extensive scale. "Dr. Hartman" was bought for the express purpose of heading his herd. Another prize-winning jack sold by J. F. Cook & Co., during the past week, was Cook's Sampson, a two-year old, to Mr. J. E. Isenhour, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is a noted breeder of the Hoosier State, winning many prizes at the county and State fairs.

#### A NEW CHILLED PLOW.

Realizing the necessity for, and perhaps, being also influenced by a natural predilection for the manufacture of chilled plows, Wm. J. Oliver is now introducing a new plow known as the Wm. J. Oliver Improved Chilled Plow. This plow is being manufactured at Mr. Oliver's extensive plant in Knoxville, The Wm. J. Oliver Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Oliver frankly admits that he does not for a moment attempt to imitate the plow made in South Bend,

## THE P. & A. MOUTH SPECULUM



### Simplest, Strongest, Safest.

Capable of sustaining immense pressure—two sets of dental plates—interchangeable—introduced like ordinary bit—Can not possibly close of its own accord, or by jerking of the animal's head—Easily taken apart—weighs about four pounds.

Price, Net, \$9.00.

Write for catalogue of Veterinary Instruments, also catalogues of "Easy to Use" Instruments for cattle, for the horse, etc.

**POWERS & ANDERSON, Inc., 30 N. 9th St., RICHMOND, Va.**  
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL SUPPLIES, ETC.



## SHETLAND PONIES.

Have you bought the boys and girls a pony? The best possible investment to promote their health and happiness.

Breeders, the demand is always far ahead of the supply. You will find the breeding of Shetlands a profitable branch of animal husbandry.

STEINVORROD No. 8,340, just arrived from the Shetlands, is at head of the herd.

**MONTROSE SHETLAND PONY FARM,**  
Cartersville, Va.

Steinvorrod 8340, in Native Winter Coat

FOR SALE:

## BAY THOROUGHBRED STALLION

**AUREUS** Foaled 1897, by Eolus, dam Sample by Imp. Rotherhill., 2d dam Satilla by Imp. Buckden. He is half brother to the dam of the Stake Winners, Pater (sold for \$4,500) and Billie Hibbs (sold for \$3,000); 16:1 hands, weighs 1,275 lbs., is sound, a sure foal getter, has splendid disposition and is a good horse under saddle.

R. J. Hancock & Son,

"ELLERSLIE,"

Charlottesville, Va.



## SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 27 YEARS.  
SOLD BY SEED DEALERS OF AMERICA.

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs, and Blights, etc., to

B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.



## The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer

Gets twice the results with same labor and fluid. Send postal today for free interesting booklet, explaining how the "Kant-Klog" gives

**Nine Sizes of Round or Flat  
Fine or Coarse Sprays**

or solid streams all from the same nozzle. Ten different styles of sprayers for all kinds of spraying, whitewashing, etc., etc.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
Rochester Spray Pump Co., 21 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.





FOR PROTECTING CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

**SIMPLE—SAFE—SURE.**

NO DOSE TO MEASURE.

NO LIQUID TO SPILL.

NO STRING TO ROT.

**KRESO DIP FOR ALL LIVE STOCK**

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas. Cures Mange, Scab, Ringworm. Disinfects, Cleanses, Purifies.

**ANTHRAXOIDS****A SAFE ANTHRAX VACCINE**FOR PROTECTING HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS AND SWINE AGAINST ANTHRAX.  
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS UPON THESE PRODUCTS.

BRANCHES:  
New York, Kansas City, Baltimore,  
New Orleans, Boston, Chicago,  
St. Louis and  
Minneapolis, U. S. A.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

DETROIT,

MICHIGAN,

U. S. A.

BRANCHES:  
London, Eng. Walkerville, Ont.  
Montreal, Que. Sydney, N. S. W.  
St. Petersburg, Russia.  
Bombay, India.

# MANNSFIELD HALL FARM

PROPERTY OF R. CONROY VANCE, ESQ.

OFFERS FOR SALE:

## JERSEY BULL CALF

dropped December 31st by Imp. Stockwell 75264. out of Terosinia 206500.—  
very highly bred dam; Price \$75.

## LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young Pigs from Registered Stock, 8 to 9 weeks old, Price, \$5. Each. Specimen  
Boar Pig, Registered, 12 weeks old, Price, \$10. Large Registered Boar, Mor-  
ven's Emperor "D" farrowed April 1907 used as the farm Boar for 18 months,  
and has proved one of the most successful.

## DORSET RAM—REGISTERED

from Imported Stock, for sale—a splendid Lamb getter, \$25.

[Further Particulars] Write, The Secretary!

**MANNSFIELD HALL FARM** Fredericksburg, Va.



Ind., nor that of any concern; as a matter of fact, he claims that his plow is an improvement over all other makes, and that, inasmuch as he is not responsible for his cognomen, the public should not be so ready to pronounce his invention an imitation, it is a much better plow in every respect; in fact, the W. J. Oliver Improved has so many features of which other chilled plows of to-day cannot boast as to make it at once distinctive, individual and desirable from every standpoint. For instance, in order to preserve the "suck" and "gather" of the plow, Mr. Oliver has invented, and has patented, a device which interlocks the landside to the saddle by means of a lug cast into the recess of the saddle set apart to take care of the landside, and to which the landside is fastened by means of a slot-hole which receives the lug. The gunnell of the point fits into the recess at the front of the saddle in such a snug fashion as to give it a bearing both above and below in the recess. The landside and point do not come in contact with each other at all and, by the above means, the connections with the saddle are so secure that it is immaterial whether or not the bolts of either the point or landside become loose, as by these devices these parts are held in place.

All parts of this new plow are independent of each other; therefore, it is not necessary for one part to bear the burden of another, all strains are transferred direct to the saddle from the several parts. (Any part of the plow can be removed without interfering with any other.)

The manufacturers claim, and certainly their contention is sound enough, that the architecture of this plow insures easier running, lighter draught and greater durability than found in any other plow.

Another feature about the plow is that the several parts are interchangeable, as between wood and steel beam plows, it being possible to change from a wood to a steel beam and vice versa in five minutes or less.

In another part of this issue will be found an ad. of The Wm. J. Oliver Mfg. Co., which we earnestly commend to our readers, who are interested in chilled plow improvements, or any other improvements calculated to prove beneficial to the farmer who desires to employ up-to-date methods in conducting his farm on a scientific basis.

J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., and Wichita, Kan., report more sales of jacks and saddle horses than ever before. In the past two weeks Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri have been their steady buyers on big jacks, while they report selling stock to most every State in the Union since the first of the year. But they still have a big lot on hand to



## Paint Talks, No. 3—"Spring Painting"

Spring is the time when most of the painting is done. Nature is brightening all around and the impulse is to make houses and barns and fences bright and in harmony with the new leaves and blossoms. This is good economy. You not only make things spick and span, but you save your property and make it more valuable.

Only—you must use *good paint*—pure White Lead and linseed oil. See that it is put on your buildings *pure*. Otherwise, you fail to more than temporarily beautify and fail utterly in preserving the painted things.

The Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark is the thing to look for when you buy paint materials—it is on the side of pure White Lead kegs. Ask for it, insist on having it.

A few more points on your painting: Refuse absolutely to let the work be done in wet weather, or when moisture is on or under the surface. Give plenty of time between coats—take several days between. Don't insist on using a tint which a good painter tells you is perishable. White Lead is very durable material, but if the tinting material fades out, the job is spoiled. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.



Your dealer has our White Lead (Dutch Boy Painter Trade Mark).

Read about our "House-owners' Painting Outfit"

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**\$ \$ \$ \$**

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select from, and say that they can please any one who wants a Kentucky Mammoth Jack or Jennett, or Saddle Horse for their own use, as they have 175 head on all of their different farms, all registered or subject to registry.

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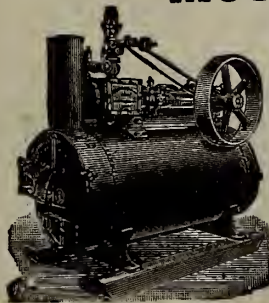
The spraying season is now at hand and you will probably have use for a four or five gallon automatic sprayer all during the spring, summer and



winter months if you expect to raise fruit, vegetables or whitewash your barn and hen houses and kill lice on your stock.

We are showing herewith two photos of an automatic sprayer which will cover the above mentioned uses. It has been on the market for about ten years and its makers claim that it is one of the best and most substan-

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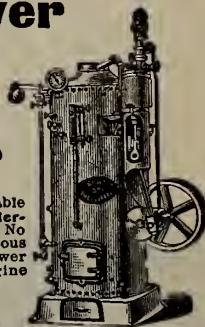
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tial machines on the market. It is used and recommended by numerous fruit growers, farmers and nursery firms in the United States and Canada.

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This sprayer comes in two sizes and kinds: 5-gallon size, heavy all



brass, \$8, or, heavy galvanized, \$5.50; 4-gallon size, all brass, \$7, or, heavy galvanized, \$5; No. 020 4-gallon size, weight 7 pounds, all brass, \$5; No. 20 4-gallon, light galvanized, \$3.50. These sprayers will spray trees or whitewash buildings at 25 feet by using extension rods to elevate spray. These rods come in various lengths and are sold at reasonable prices.

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500 acres convenient to Washington; one and a half miles from rail; close to churches, schools, mill, etc., land all fenced; 400 acres in timber; 400 acres of good grass land, especially suited to stock, or dairying; smooth and free from rocks; borders on stream; 9 fields well watered; small orchard. Excellent residence beautifully situated in 8 acres of lawn; two stories with hall in middle; hot and cold water in kitchen; bath room with all modern improvements. Good servants' house nearby. Fair barn 52x30 with all necessary outbuildings; Bored well and also wind mill, with 2 large storage tanks, and also cistern, 7-room tenant house, with barn, well and outbuildings. This desirable farm has just been put in my hands for sale. Price only \$25 per acre for whole. Or will sell a part at price according to location, improvements, etc. One-third down and balance on easy terms.

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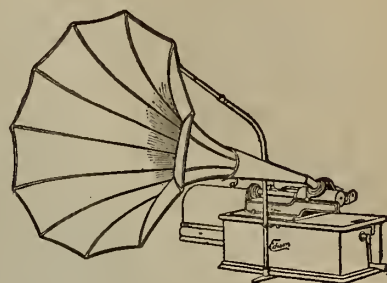
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When desiring to throw dirt up toward the crop or row, all that is necessary is to adjust the gangs to the desired angle, which is a very simple operation. It can also easily be shifted so as to throw the dirt away from the row.

As will be noticed in the illustration,



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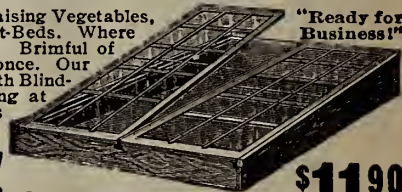
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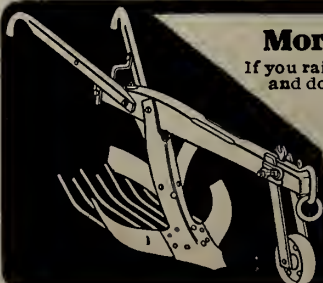
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Full particulars can be had by writing to the Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn., mentioning this paper.

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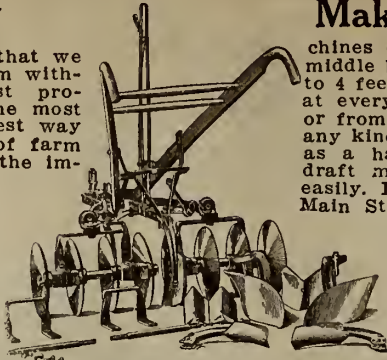
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Canebrake Experiment Station, Uniontown, Ala. Bull. 26. Fertilizer Tests With Cotton—Cover Crops—Alfalfa Yields.

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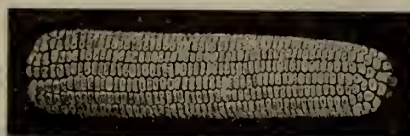
Bull. 168. Spraying Potatoes Against Blight and the Potato Beetle.

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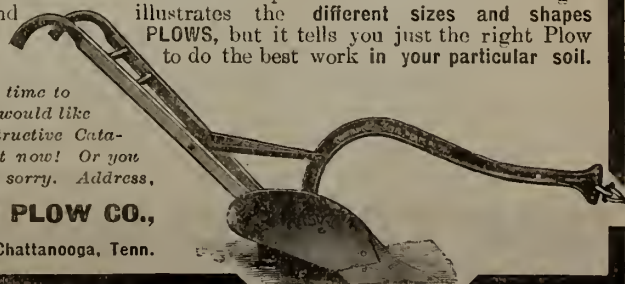
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413 Carter Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.





## INQUIRER'S COLUMN.

All inquiries must reach us by the 15th of the month previous to the issue, or they cannot be answered until the month following.

## Improving an Old Virginia Plantation.

I have before me an article in the Southern Planter, written by Prof. W. F. Massey, headed, "Improving a Farm," in which he gives extracts from a letter of a young man asking his advice as to improving a large farm in Piedmont section. I read the above with interest and think I was much benefited.

I am taking the liberty of addressing this to you to ask if you would please give me some advice as to solving the problem I find confronting me.

I am a young man, practically manager and joint heir of an old colonial estate of six or seven hundred acres here in Southern Virginia. For the past twenty or thirty years it was worked almost exclusively by old family negro tenants resulting in worn out fields and red gullies and with almost no fences, etc.

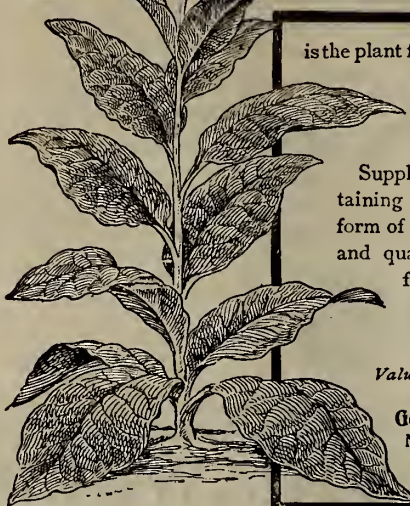
The land that is not worn out or washed is real fertile and is especially adapted to grain, dark tobacco, and cattle grazing.

Seeing that the old way of leasing to negroes was not profitable, I began trying a new way of working the land. I started by fencing in a few acres of gullied land each year and putting a few calves on same to graze and in that way to receive some little in return for land that was formerly unfit for cultivation and consequently wasn't even paying taxes. At this writing, about two years after starting with a few calves we have about four or five hundred acres fenced and thirty-five to forty-five head of cattle after selling some cattle at a nice profit from time to time.

Now, we graze these cattle exclusively, have not fed them a bit this winter, but have them turned on river bottom lands, where they can get the fodder, etc., from the corn and all of the hay they want in mild weather and, when snow is on the ground, they subsist on the fodder from the reed brakes which surround bottom lands. We have at this time some steers fat enough for nice beef, which we will soon sell, returns of which will be net as far as feeding is concerned.

Now, some points I wish to know are: Will the land be injured or improved by grazing cattle? Which is best for improvement, to cultivate or let vegetation grow on land and graze? I am cultivating corn on a

# POTASH



is the plant food element that does most to improve the grade and increase the yield of

## TOBACCO

Supplement the manure with a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. Potash in the form of Sulfate, and you will improve both yield and quality, as well as make the manure go farther. Every one who has tried it says:

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## THE IMPERIAL DOUBLE DISC HARROW

WITH FORE TRUCK.

A Combination Of Out-Throw and In-Throw Disc Harrows in a Single Machine



The Imperial Double Disc is a double machine with double capacity. It is handled by one man with three or four horses, doing the work of two men and six horses when using ordinary Disc Harrows. The soil is harrowed twice in one passage over the field, being cut and worked outward by the forward discs and then cut and thrown back by the rear discs. The surface of the ground is left smooth and level. This double harrowing is exactly equal to two workings of the field with a single machine. The saving in time is just one-half and in expense nearly as much. The quality of the work is better because the second harrowing follows immediately while the ground is mellow and because it leaves an even, level surface.

The rear gang frame is hooked to the main frame, forming a flexible connection that aids greatly in turning corners and follows the front gangs as the rear wheels of a wagon follow the front wheels. The ground is not thrown up in ridges when turning, as is apt to be the case with a rigid frame, but is as evenly and smoothly harrowed as in other parts of the field.

An important feature of this machine is in the quick and easy change that may be made into a single Harrow by detaching the rear gangs. This is done in a moment's time by removing a spring cotter and lifting the end of the rear frame bar where it hooks into the main frame. Having detached the rear gangs, the operator has a regular two gang Cut Out Disc Harrow complete in every particular and ready for work.

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two-year shift on bottom land that yields from five to eighteen barrels of corn per acre without the aid of commercial fertilizer by fallowing under the vegetation and grazing same land in winter, I wish to know what effect on the land the grazing has and if, in your opinion, the manure and urine left on land will counteract the loss of vegetable matter taken off.

I have noticed since grazing that in the summer there are spots all about in the fields where the weeds are eight to twelve inches higher than elsewhere. The rich looking spots were not there before the land was grazed. Would you advise me to have a portable fence and pen the cattle in the field at night, changing spots from time to time? I wish to add that by our new plan of working the plantation that we have reduced the negro tenants from about twelve families to only one family (that we keep to assist us), and in so doing we have saved any amount of wood and timber and at last put the place on a paying basis.

I will be very grateful for advice in the future management of this place.  
SAMUEL TARRY.

Mecklenburg Co., Va.

Grazing cattle, especially young animals which have their bony system to form, will quite rapidly use up the phosphorus in the soil, but by annual dressings of bone meal the pasturage can be improved while grazed. I know a section in Northern Maryland of hill lands, originally thin and poor, which have made splendid grazing lands by an annual application of bone meal at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre. You notice rank spots in the fields caused by the droppings of the cattle. They will not eat these rank spots and the droppings should be scattered with a harrow, and the weeds mown off. There is no objection to grazing hill lands so long as the grass

## \$5,445,869 More a Year for Tobacco Farmers

The total value of the tobacco yield for the eight Tobacco States is over \$59,554,131 annually. With the same acreage the tobacco growers in these States could, by improved methods of cultivation and fertilization, undoubtedly increase the total value of the crop to \$65,000,000.

## Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers

are compounded with the utmost care, containing only such elements of plant foods as can be taken up and properly assimilated by the plant without causing injury to its quality. Years of investigation of the cultivation and fertilization of tobacco enables the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to furnish fertilizers of superior quality for the production of this crop.

Mr. J. W. Rogers, R.F.D. No. 4, Durham, N.C., writes: "I have been using your fertilizers this year and the crops are the best looking I have ever seen—especially the tobacco crop. I have never seen any other fertilizer which acted as quickly as yours does. The leaf is large and waxy, cures bright, and I am satisfied will bring a big price. Also, my neighbors in this district use your fertilizer with the best results."

Is there any reason why you couldn't do as well? Be sure and ask your fertilizer dealer for a copy of the 1909 Virginia-Carolina Year Book or Almanac, or write our nearest sales office and a copy will be sent you free.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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can be kept good. But I have seen many old pastures in Albemarle which the owners were afraid to break because of the gullies, and the gullies continually became worse and new ones formed on the cattle tracks. With a thick sod on the land, the gullies can be prevented from forming and you can gradually fill the old gullies by making dams at intervals in them to catch the wash. If you have plenty of loose rocks you can use these for damming the gullies, and if you plow all the land not in gullies deeply, and run a sub-soiler so as to loosen the soil fifteen inches deep, you can seed down to orchard grass, red top and blue grass and leaving a hard rim next the gullies, can prevent the water getting into them from the higher land. I have in this way gotten old gullies in grass. This will be hastened if you get some of the running stems of Bermuda grass and put them in the gullies. There is nothing equal to Bermuda for stopping the gullies. But I would certainly try to get the land into good grass, and keep it good by annual top dressing of bone. This can be done by degrees, seeding one field this year and another the next, and so on, grazing the other fields while the grass is getting a good start. A mixture of ten pounds orchard grass, five pounds red top, and five pounds of Canada blue grass per acre will be a good mixture. The Canada blue grass, poa compressa, runs like Bermuda and binds the soil well. Then I would not run the cattle on the bottoms in winter, but would cut the corn and cure in shocks, and if I had not shelter enough, would fence off a lot handy and feed the corn there to make manure for the hills. Then, on the bottoms, I would plant corn and, at last working, would sow sixteen pounds of crimson clover seed per acre all among it. Then, in the spring, you will have the finest sort of pasture, and can turn it last of May for corn again. The bottoms will stand this and will give you increasing crops of corn, and, by feeding this and applying the manure to the hills, you can make hay on part of the land and thus get more and more feed. But determine at once that the gullies shall be stopped and made to stop themselves. I would not hesitate to break, and break deeply and subsoil, the hill lands if the grass is not good, and at once sow grain and seed down again after manuring or fertilizing liberally. On land devoted to tobacco I would make a three-year rotation of tobacco, wheat and red clover, turning the whole growth of clover in the fall the third year, and sowing rye as a winter cover and turn it in spring for tobacco, thus bringing the decaying clover where it will be valuable to the tobacco. Then with simply an application of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of

# How To Test Any Roofing



**FIRE**



**WATER**

Don't pay out good money for roofing until you first test the roofing you're going to buy. This applies to Vulcanite as well as to all other roofings. We want you to test it against heat, fire, cold, acid, water and anything else you like. Twist it—try to tear it. Compare it with any other. You will know absolutely then, there is none as good as Vulcanite.



**HEAT**



**Vulcanite ROOFING**



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**Has Stood the Tests for 60 Yrs.**

is coated with a mineral product that does not freeze nor crack in winter, nor crumble and peel off in dry weather; it is absolutely water, wind, acid, weather and fireproof. For farm buildings and outhouses **Vulcanite Roofing** is the favorite of the farmer who figures cost by years of service and not by the first cost. Any handy man can lay Vulcanite Roofing. Caps and Cement come with every roll—so all you need is a hammer. Once on, Vulcanite stays on for good.

It will pay you to learn more about Vulcanite—the roofing with 60 years' experience in every roll. A postal will bring you a sample with which you can make the tests—also our free book which gives interesting facts about roofing. Write today. Sold by dealers. If yours can't supply you write us.

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Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible



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### On Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing

This remarkable new selling plan will save you money on the highest quality old reliable Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing. This is the most liberal offer ever made on a high grade roofing.

Look at the low prices quoted and compare them with others, and remember that these prices include freight charges. You will find that you cannot buy anything but the cheapest sort of roofing at this price, through a dealer.

We are the only manufacturers of high grade roofing that offer to sell direct to the consumer at wholesale factory prices.

And Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is the very highest quality on the market.

Every roll of Breese Bros. Roofing that leaves our factory is covered by our absolute guarantee to be water-proof, fire-resisting and durable.

It is made of long-fibre, wool-felt, saturated in asphalt by the special Breese Bros. process and heavily coated on both sides with flexible, water-proof compound.

Costs one quarter as much as shingle and lasts twice as long.

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Freight Prepaid  
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**The Breese Bros. Company**  
Roofing Dept. 64 Cincinnati, Ohio



high-grade sulphate of potash, you can make heavy crops of dark tobacco. If you have a portable fence you can feed the corn to the cattle over a considerable area during the winter, and can in this way, with good grade stock make the finest of export beefs. Breed good stock by keeping a full-blooded Polled Angus bull, and you will find it a great deal better than feeding scrubs. With high-grade beef stock it will be an easy matter to raise and feed export cattle. But do not depend on the natural weeds and grass, but break the land and subsoil it and seed down with good grass, and keep it good as long as practicable by annual dressing of bone meal, and a light liming once in five or six years. If you are going to devote the land to beef cattle, do it right and feed well and it will pay.

W. F. MASSEY.

Pepper.

Will you kindly give me instructions how to plant, when to plant; how to raise and market sweet bell pepper? Also, state which variety to plant.

Thank you in advance for the de-

You Can Cover Your Roof With

## Mycoroid Rubber Roofing

And Then "Forget It."

Because it requires no coating.

It is absolutely waterproof.

It is practically Fire Proof.

It does not taint water

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RED STAR  
AND ARROW

**BRANDS**

Bale Lots of 235 lbs. Each.

We are direct importers—Stock always on hand. Write for special prices, stating quantity required. Sample sent on request.

McHUTCHISON & CO., Raffia Importers,

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sired information. I read your Journal and consider it best.  
Union Co., N. C. G. H. KEITH.

Pepper plants should be raised in a hot bed and the seed, if not already sown, should be put in at once. Sow in boxes filled with light, rich soil. When the plants are big enough to handle, they should be pricked off about three inches apart into other boxes or into the soil in a frame and be pushed along and gradually hardened so as to be ready to set out in the field as soon as the land is warm. There are several varieties grown for the market, but probably the most popular is the Ruby King, which is generally sold green. The long red Cayenne is also largely sold. They should be set out in the field in rows wide enough apart to allow of cultivation and twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows, and should be frequently cultivated. The soil should be rich and, if not so, fertilizer should be used liberally. A proper fertilizer for this crop should analyze five per cent nitrogen, six per cent phosphoric acid, and seven per cent potash. Such a fertilizer can be made by mixing 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 700 pounds cotton seed meal, 840 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds muriate of potash to make a ton. Use at the rate of from 500 to 600 pounds to the acre. The land should be well prepared before setting out the plants so as to have it fine and free from clods.—Ed.

#### Cowpeas.

I expect to sow twenty-five or thirty bushels cowpeas this spring on some poor land. Would it be best to plow under the vines this fall and sow to crimson clover and plow under the clover next spring for corn and tobacco? What variety of cowpeas would you advise? How many to the acre, and how should they be put in? Also, what fertilizer to use; how much to the acre, and how applied? I wish to be right before going ahead. If you will kindly assist me in the matter I will greatly appreciate it. Part of the land is sandy loam and part clay.  
Pince Geo. Co., Md. D. B. MARR.

Do not sow the peas till the land is well warmed in late May or early June. Harrow in before sowing 300 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Sow either Whippoorwill or Black at rate of one bushel per acre broadcast. For immediate results in getting humus in the land it will do to turn the peas under when ripe. But if you have stock to feed it will be better farm economy to make hay of the peas and feed them and return the manure to the land, for you can get the feeding value and recover fully eighty per cent. of the manurial value



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### A Cure for Leaky Roofs

DON'T waste time trying to patch a leaky roof! A roof which leaks in one place is generally on the verge of leaking in many other places.

The cheapest method of repair is to cover the whole roof with Amatite. Amatite costs so little that the entire job can frequently be done for the expense of caring for a leaky roof. After the old roof is covered with Amatite you will have no further worry or expense.

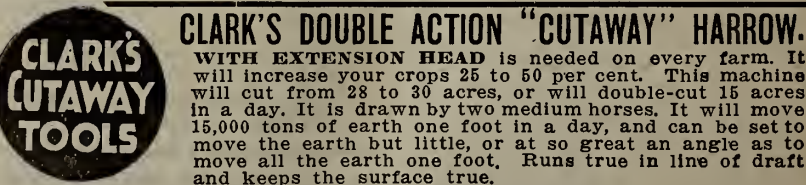
Most ready roofings require a coat of paint every two years to keep them in order. But Amatite is not the ordinary kind of Ready Roofing. Amatite has a real mineral surface, firmly imbedded in the Coal Tar Pitch waterproofing. This surface resists the attacks of the elements like a stone wall. It demands no additional protection or covering, such as a coat of paint.

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#### FREE SAMPLE

Send us your name and address and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office!

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WITH EXTENSION HEAD is needed on every farm. It will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All other disk harrows have to run in half lap. The jointed pole takes all the weight off the horses' necks, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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in the droppings. But if your object is to accumulate humus making material for a corn and tobacco crop, let the peas grow till fully mature and the leaves start to drop. Then sow crimson clover seed among them at rate of sixteen pounds per acre, and let the vines remain to shade the young clover.—W. F. MASSEY.

#### Worms in Horses.

Will you advise me what to do for a colt that has worms? Her coat is rough and she backs up close to a fence or building and rubs her tail against it and seems to be very uncomfortable most of the time. She is also thin and in bad condition generally. LINDSAY McMINN.

New Kent Co., Va.

The worms most commonly troublesome are lumbricoid worms, which infest the smaller intestines, and the pin worms, which infest the large bowels. The remedy for the first form is to give a drench of turpentine, one ounce, and linseed oil, two or three ounces, to be followed on the fourth day by a physic of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce. Give the drench after the horse has fasted for twenty-four hours. The remedy for the pin worms is to inject into the bowels through rectum an infusion of tobacco or quassia chips, one-half pound to a gallon of water once or twice daily for a few days. After the worms are disposed of give a tonic made up of one-half ounce of Peruvian bark, gentian and ginger every day in the feed or as a drench. This will tone up the system and appetite and prevent recurrence of the trouble usually.—Ed.

#### Hens Eating Eggs—Soy Bean Fodder.

1. Will you kindly tell me what will stop hens from eating eggs, and the cause for their doing so? I have a flock of Barred Plymouth Rock young hens that are fed a moderate ration of corn once a day; they have a large range and can get all the green wheat and crimson clover they want. Besides, they can go to the woods for worm, bugs, etc. I put lime where they can get it. Still they eat the eggs nearly every day.

2. Also, will you tell me if the dried stalks and hulls of soy beans (after the ripe beans have been threshed out for seed) are fit for horses or cattle to eat?

Hanover Co., Va. READER.

1. There is no special cause for hens eating eggs. It is simply a bad habit which they have acquired from having tasted an egg which had been broken. It is a difficult matter to break up the habit when once acquired. It is probably only one or two hens that are guilty, and if these can be detected, give them the hatch-

## Dare You Throw Burning Coals On Your Roof?

Burning coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid harmlessly sputter away—and die out.

They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

Yet a roof of Ruberoid is more than mere protection against fire.

It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

### Seventeen Years of Test

And it is more. It is wind proof, rain proof, snow proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes. Because of its great flexibility, it is proof against contraction, expansion and the twisting strains which every roof must bear.

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For with every roll comes the Ruberine cement with which you seal the seams and edges—seal them against the weather and against leaks. You will find many roofings which look like Ruberoid—but none which wear like Ruberoid.

For the first buildings ever roofed with Ruberoid—more than seventeen years ago—are still watertight and weatherproof.

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Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

These buildings are the oldest roofed with any ready roofing. Ruberoid was by several years the first.

And of more than 300 substitute roofings on sale today, not one can employ the vital element which makes Ruberoid roofing what it is.

This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

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Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of tests about all kinds of roofing. This book is frank, fair and impartial.

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et. Dark nests are somewhat of a preventative. Trap nests will also save most of the eggs, but these are more expensive and troublesome.

2. The dried stalks, leaves and hulls of soy beans are good feed for stock of any kind. Soy bean hay is one of the most nutritious feeds grown.—Ed.

#### Insects on Rose Bush.

I enclose two shoots cut from the same "climbing rose" bush. They are evidently infected with "scale" of some kind. I am quite ignorant in such matters. Write to you for information; also, the remedy. Would it be better to destroy all bushes found so infected? If you will be kind enough to reply through the "Enquirers' Column" of your valued paper, I shall be greatly obliged.

CHAS. M. HARRIS.

Fauquier Co., Va.

The trouble is not scale, but the eggs of the common Katydid. This is not an injurious insect and therefore calls for no treatment.—Ed.

#### Seeding Crimson Clover.

1. I have a piece of wheat, twenty-three acres, the land lies well for machinery work, and my hope is to put it all down in grass, but it has been neglected to such an extent that I prefer working it a few years before seeding down. My one small experiment seeding clover with grain was not a brilliant success. One of Richmond's seed dealers strongly advocated sowing the clover and grass on top of the wheat during the winter. The wheat looks well, but there has not been a day this winter on which I could have ventured to put a team and harrow on the field, and now there is so much other work that even when it dries enough to work over safely I'll have to leave it. Can I cut up this land after harvest with a disc harrow and seed it to crimson clover without re-plowing?

2. Would there be any show for crimson clover if sown with sorghum and cowpeas? My object being to keep the land covered and also furnish early grazing because the land has been so overgrown and weedy that I can't let anything lie over without something on it. Please help me out on this. Your paper has already been of great help to me. L. G.

Campbell Co., Va.

1. Yes. After you get the wheat off. Cut it both ways with the disc harrow and then sow the crimson clover in July or August. We prefer to sow

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a mixture of crimson clover, 12 pounds to the acre, and wheat, oats and rye mixed in equal parts at the rate of three pecks to the acre. This gives a more certain cover for the land during the winter than the crimson clover alone, especially where crimson clover has not been grown before and thus makes a better fallow to turn under in the spring.

2. The crimson clover should not be sown with the sorghum and peas, as it will be then too early. It may be sown on the sorghum and peas in August and these will shade it sufficiently to enable it to root and make a stand. If very dry in August, we would not sow it until later, after a rain. Never let the land lie bare during any part of the year.—Ed.

#### Nux Vomica to Kill Hawks.

What amount and how often should nux vomica be fed to chicks and grown fowls to kill hawks? We are losing a great number of chicks by hawks.

NOLA CHUCKY PLTY. FARM.  
Hamblen Co., Tenn.

See Mr. Husselman's article in this issue. The most economical way to destroy the hawks is to make up all the chickens except one brood and to feed this brood with soft food in which you have mixed the nux vomica. Use half a teaspoonful of the dry nux vomica to a quart of meal or four or five drops of the liquid tincture for each chick.—Ed.

#### Tomato Fertilizer.

Will you please advise a good analysis of fertilizer for a tomato crop on clay land, and grey soil with clay subsoil.

E. L. BLANKENSHIP.  
Franklin Co., Va.

The most successful tomato growers invariably use a good dressing of farm yard manure, say eight or ten tons to the acre, applied in the winter, and worked into the land and then supplement this with a fertilizer having an analysis of about three per cent. ammonia, seven per cent. phosphoric acid, and eight per cent. potash, applied in the rows just before planting and well mixed with the soil, using 300 to 600 pounds to the acre. A fertilizer having this analysis can be made by mixing 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 400 pounds fish scrap, 1,180 pounds acid phosphate, and 320 pounds muriate of potash. You cannot expect to succeed in making a heavy crop of tomatoes without ammonia. On some land heavy applications of nitrate of soda seem to be more effectual in securing a good yield than any other fertilizer. Your clay soil, we

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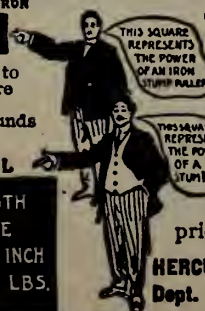
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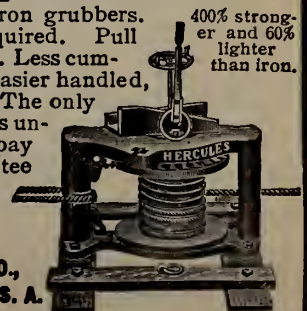


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than iron.



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should judge, will need considerable ammonia in the fertilizer.—Ed.

#### Sale of Spring Lambs.

Please name two firms you would recommend for shipping spring lambs to. SUBSCRIBER.

Lunenburg Co., Va.

In this city McComb & Block, and Eichel & Co. Washington is a good market for early spring lambs.—Ed.

Please say whether a mild winter is better or worse on cattle than a severe one. A SUBSCRIBER.

Halifax Co., Va.

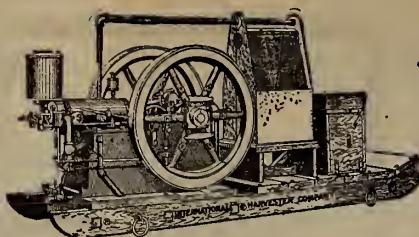
Under the ordinary conditions in which cattle are kept in this country, a mild winter is undoubtedly much more conducive to the well doing of the animals than a severe one. The first use which the animal makes of the feed it eats is to keep up the normal heat of the body and sustain life. If the weather is severely cold more of the food of maintenance is required to maintain this normal heat and, therefore, unless heavier rations and more heat producing food is fed less of that eaten will be applied to the building up of the fabric of the body and the storing of fat and the condition of the animal will be less satisfactory. A mild winter is economical of food in that better results will be secured from a smaller consumption than would be the case in hard, severe weather, the natural heat of the body requiring less fuel to keep it up more of that fuel will be applied to the improvement of the condition of the animal.—Ed.

#### Improving Land in Tidewater Virginia.

I fail to get much benefit from acid phosphate and peas. I put it on pea hay, also on planted peas, and cannot see any result. I would be glad if you will give me all the information you can that will help me to improve the poor land of Tidewater.

W. J. G.

You do not say what you do with the peas after you have grown them. If you simply put on a little acid phosphate just sufficient to make a small growth of peas and then cut them off and do not feed them to stock and apply the manure made to the land, it will gradually get poorer in the mineral plant food and especially in potash, which you do not supply, and the little acid phosphate applied each year will fail to make a better crop. The acid phosphate will only supply one element of plant food itself and help to get another from the atmosphere (nitrogen), but to make a successful crop you must have all



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**O**F course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

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They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

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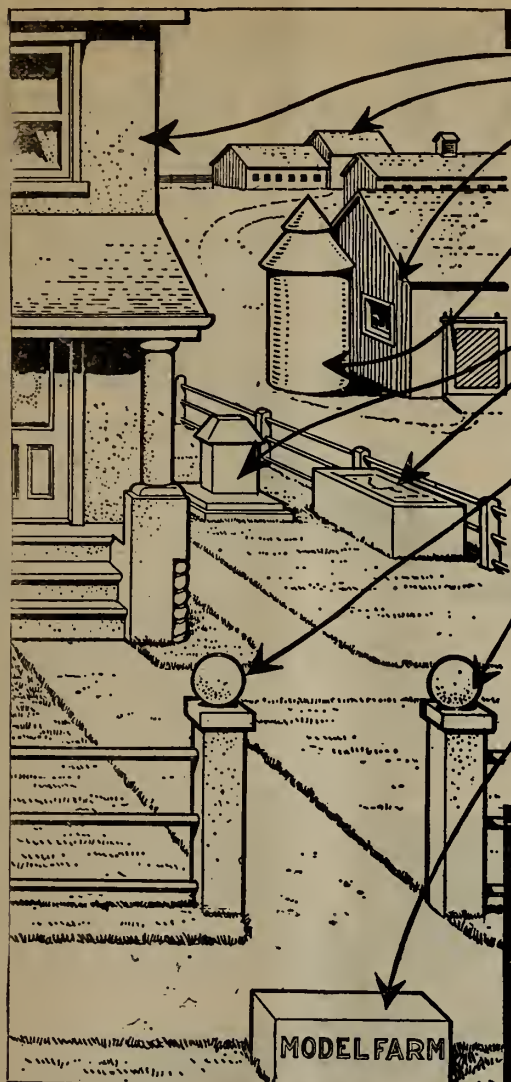
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three elements—phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. You can make the potash in the soil available by applying lime at the rate of one ton to the acre, or you can apply potash in the form of muriate of potash at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the acre, with the acid phosphate. Try applying 250 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash to the acre and see if you do not get better results. Also feed the pea hay to your stock and apply the manure to the land to supply humus.—Ed.

#### Horse Not Doing Well.

I have a bay mare five years old and about fourteen hands high. She has plenty of life and a good appetite, but will not get fat. Her hair is rough and she looks worn out. She will not weigh more than 900 or 950 pounds. For her size, I think that to look well and do good service, she should weigh at least 150 pounds

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more. Will you please tell me what to do to make her fatten?

Smyth Co., Va. SUBSCRIBER.

Give her a physic of one ounce of Barbadoes aloes, and when this has worked off give her a tonic of one-half ounce of Peruvian bark, gentian and ginger twice a day in her feed for a week or two. This should tone up her system and appetite and get her into thriving condition.—Ed.

Moles.

Will you kindly give in your valuable paper some method or means of killing out or destroying moles in the garden? If nothing will destroy perhaps you may know some means of keeping out this great nuisance.

M. NORRIS.

We have no sympathy with killing moles anywhere except in a garden where they are troublesome in uprooting crops whilst in pursuit of their natural diet—worms, grubs and insects. A mole in twenty-four hours will eat its own weight of worms and grubs and is constantly at work seeking these and therefore is one of the greatest friends the farmer has. Close investigation has established the fact that they eat very little of any kind of food but these troublesome and injurious pests. It is not a fact that they run through the rows of newly planted corn, peas, beans and other vegetables to eat the grain planted. They run there and cause damage by uprooting the crops because there the grubs and worms which destroy the seeds planted are more numerous than elsewhere. We would not have a mole destroyed in a field if we could prevent it, but in a garden they cause

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With or Without Fertilizer Attachment.

It is made with steel frames, making it strong and durable. Plates are furnished to drill accurately from 8 to 48 inches apart, dropping the corn perfectly, covering it and crushing the clods. Also one plate for peas and beans. The gearing is chilled so that it will not wear out. It has a positive force feed Fertilizer. Furnished with or without Fertilizer.

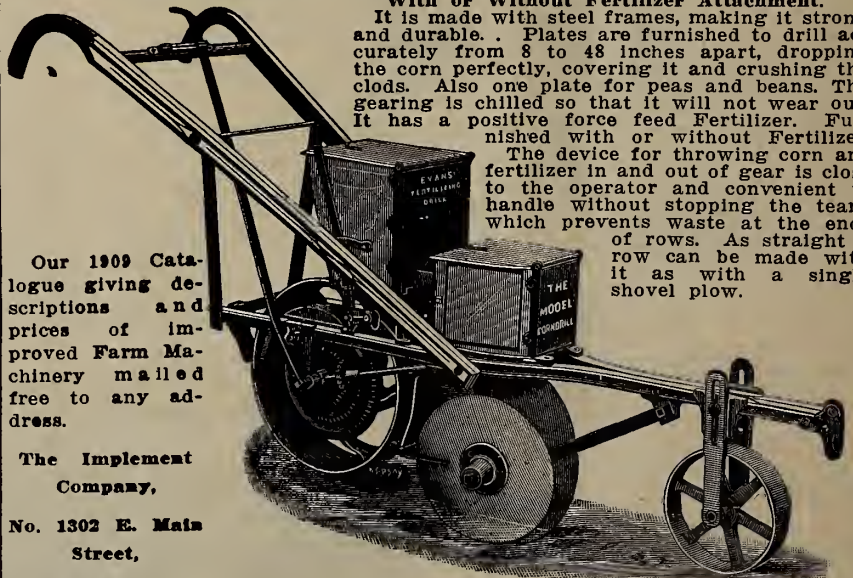
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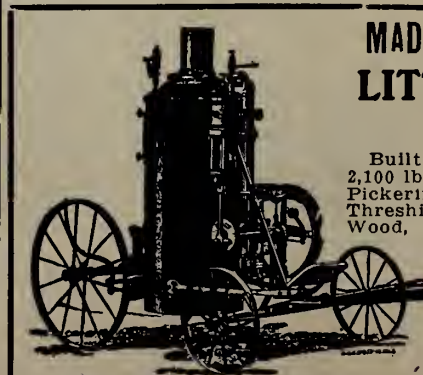
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THE Wm. J.



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All parts are independent of each other, insuring durability and less liability to breakage which also has the tendency to cause light draught.

All parts are interchangeable as between wood and steel beam plows—we can change from a wood to a steel beam plow (or vice versa) in ten minutes—In other words, one set of parts is all that you would have to carry. (No other plows has this feature)

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is the coming Plow. We have a chilled Shin or “cutter” on our plow that will stop for nothing—cuts right through like a knife and lasts two to four years before a new one is needed. It is a plow distinct and original in every way and is

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so much damage by uprooting the newly planted crops that they are a nuisance to be abated. As they eat so little beyond grubs and worms, it is difficult to poison them. You may poison grain and put in the rows and they will rarely eat it. They can be best destroyed by tracing their runs to where they come into the garden. They usually enter by one main run and this generally leads to water. A spring trap placed in this main run will usually soon catch the marauder. Traps placed in their subsidiary runs are of very little use, as they do not use these except when opening them to seek the grubs and worms. They may be caught when making these subsidiary runs by watching for them with a spade in hand which should be thrust into the ground immediately behind where they are working and thus throw them out and strike them with the back of the spade. We have often killed them in this way. It is said that kerosene or camphor poured on cotton and put in the runs will cause them to abandon them, but we cannot vouch for this.—Ed.

**Cowpeas—Poor Land—Composting Manure.**

1. What is the trouble with my land that it wont make peas?

2. I have a piece of land, soil is dark, of a light, puffy nature, which will not produce anything but noxious weeds, such as dog fennel and bitter grass. What is the trouble with it?

3. Would you advise composting barn yard manure with acid phosphate, and what quantity to use?

Bladen Co., N. C. D. J. ALLEN.

1. The land lacks phosphoric acid and potash. All the legume crops are great consumers of the mineral fertilizers and without their presence in available form in the land will not succeed. Apply 250 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash per acre and you will get peas.

2. The land no doubt wants draining. Until the underlying water is drained off you cannot make it productive. Then apply one ton or more of lime per acre after plowing it and harrow in and let lay for a week or two and then apply 250 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash per acre and sow in peas and let this crop die down on the land and in August or September sow fifteen pounds of crimson clover among the vines and you will get a cover crop for the land and a fallow to plow down in the spring, and it will make you a crop.

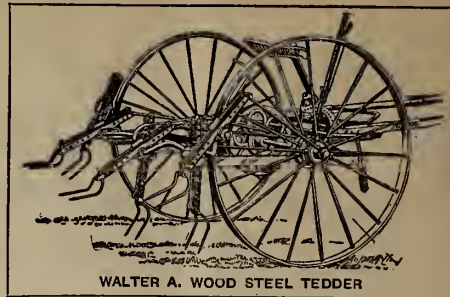
3. Use fifty pounds of acid phos-

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You can make every moment count by using these

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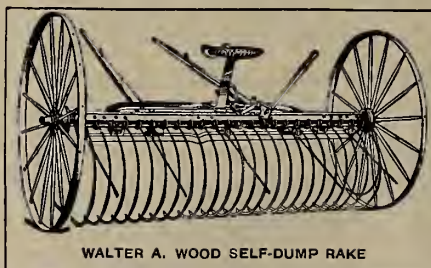
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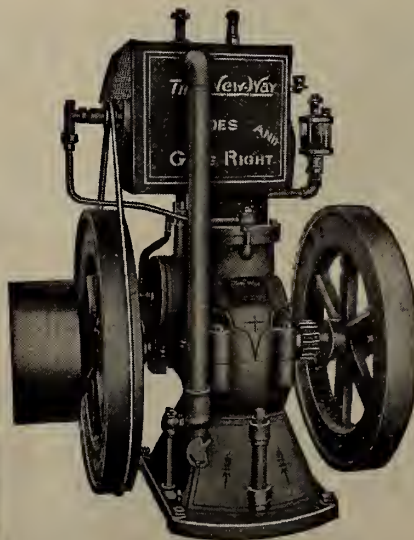
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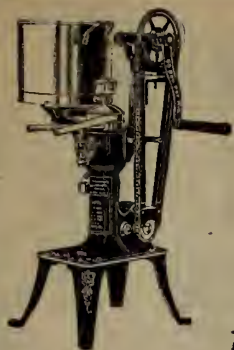
N. H. FLEMING.

Spottsylvania Co., Va., Dec. 29, '08.

I have been taking the Southern Planter for the past five years and could not get along without it. I find it is one of the highest class farm papers that I take. C. N. YOUNG.



# How many cows can you keep?



Are you keeping the most possible? Would it not be possible for you to keep more cows on your present land if you adopted improved methods of dairying? If you will investigate the

## I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTER

you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get at the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

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I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

### Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The

chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can be at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

### Bluebell

The Bluebell is a hand-driven machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. A-1 oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to the home office for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

**International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.**

(Incorporated)

phate with each ton of manure, sprinkling it on the manure as you load it into the wagon.—Ed.

### Lime for Corn Land.

Please write in next copy how to use lime on land that you would plant in corn this year and how much to the acre to keep from hurting the corn, and how to prepare the lime for use.

W. T. DESHAZO.

Rockingham Co., N. C.

Plow the land and then apply one ton of lime to the acre. The lime should be bought as it comes from the kiln and not slaked; when you buy it slaked you simply buy so much water as is needed to slake it, and you have plenty of this at home. A bushel of unslaked lime, as it comes from the kiln, will make from two

## Planet Jr.

A practical farmer wanted bigger crops with less labor—and he invented the Planet Jr. It did better work and saved two-thirds his time. Now he makes Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators for two million farmers and gardeners.

No. 8



Planet Jrs. do the work of three to six men. Strong and substantially built. Made to last and fully guaranteed.

No. 25 Hill and Drill Seeder, Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines almost every useful hand-garden tool in one strong, light, easy-running, simply adjusted implement—opens the furrow, sows the seed in drills or hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row. Does thorough work as a double or single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hill-er and horse hoe. Unequaled as a cultivator. Write to-day for our 56-page free 1909 catalogue, which tells all about 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements. S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107X Phila., Pa.

No. 25.





and a half to three bushels when slaked. Set it on the field in lumps of about half a bushel each and then pour half a bucket of water on each lump and it will slake in an hour or two and then spread it and harrow it in. Or, if the water is not convenient, throw a few shovels of damp soil on the lime and it will slake in a few days, and then can be spread.—Ed.

#### Fertilizer Formulas.

A subscriber sends us a circular letter which he has received from a firm in the West offering to sell him the famous Bi-Chemic process by which, it is claimed that a man can make his own fertilizer at a cost of not more than \$5.00 per ton—a saving of from \$20 to \$25 on every ton—and asks us to advise him as to the value of it. We thought these frauds had been too often exposed and that as a consequence the offers of them had ceased to be made, but this appears not to be so. We presume that they still find that “suckers are born every hour,” and that they are able to land sufficient of them to make the business pay. If you want any formulas for mixing fertilizers write to the Experiment Station of your State and they will send them to you without charge, or we shall be glad to do so. These fellows who profess to be able to supply you with formulas by which you can produce fertilizers of value for production of crops at little or no cost for materials are simply fooling you. The greatest scientific authorities in the world on this subject have long since determined what is needed to make crops grow and the materials of which these are composed cannot be gotten for next to nothing and, therefore, any formulas professing to be able to show how this can be done are simply frauds.—Ed.

#### CATALOGUES.

We are in receipt of the following catalogues, many of them most beautiful works of art and all of them containing information of great value to those desiring the articles catalogued. Each of the makers or producers will gladly send copies to any of our readers who will ask for them, and in doing so mention that they saw the catalogue noticed in the Southern Planter.

The Crestline Mfg. Co. Crestline Pump Works., Crestline, Ohio.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, New York.

Modern Canner Co., Chattanooga Tennessee.

American Steel & Wire Co., New York., Manufacturers of Sulphate of Iron for the eradication of weeds from crops. Ask for the catalogue describ-

## STANDARD FARM WAGONS

OF all the farm equipment the wagon is most in use. It must carry all kinds of loads over all kinds of roads and be out in all kinds of weather.

You cannot afford breakdowns and repairs.

Be wise in time. Buy one of the standard International wagons which you **know** will give you long, satisfactory service.

### THE WEBER WAGON

The Weber—king of all farm wagons—is an oldtime favorite. For more than two generations it has been manufactured and has always stood in the first rank. Weber quality never deteriorates. It is a well known fact that every Weber wagon built has the same excellent materials and the same high class workmanship as a made-to-order wagon. The man who buys a Weber buys certain quality.

### THE COLUMBUS WAGON

The Columbus wagon is a synonym for high quality in wagon service. The gears are made of selected, properly seasoned wood—the thorough ironing and superior workmanship are ample reasons why every owner stands up for his Columbus wagon. In painting and finish the Columbus wagon is second to none.

### THE NEW BETTENDORF WAGON

This is the standard all-steel gear wagon of the country. It is a wagon for all purposes and all climates. The steel gears with one-piece tubular axles give greatly increased strength and capacity with no increase in weight or draft. A removable malleable iron sleeve takes all the wear off the axle. There can be no such thing as poorly seasoned or defective materials in a New Bettendorf wagon. It is the standard wagon of its class.

It will pay you to call on the International agent in your town and arrange to buy one of these wagons. He will show you the wagon he handles, and supply you with illustrated wagon booklet and lithographed hanger. Or, if you prefer, write direct for full information.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.  
(Incorporated)

1909

ACCA STOCK FARM

1909

AKAR  
BERRO

Chesnut horse, by Aquilin, 2:19½, son of Bingen, 2:06¼, dam Pavetta, by Pistachio, 2:21¾. Akar paced a trial in 2:15½ with quarters better than 30 seconds last season at 3 years old. FEE \$25 SEASON, WITH RETURN PRIVILEGE.

Trotter, bay horse (4) by Bingara, son of Bingen, 2:06¼, dam Keshena, by Kremlin, 2:07¾. FEE \$25 SEASON, WITH RETURN PRIVILEGE.

Address GRIFFITH & SAUNDERS, Acca Stock Farm, Richmond, Va.

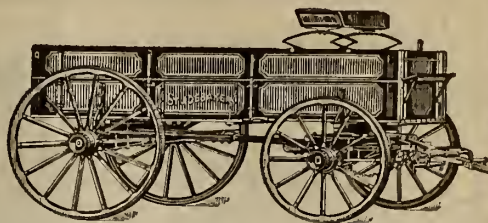


LARGEST VEHICLE FACTORY IN THE WORLD

# Studebaker

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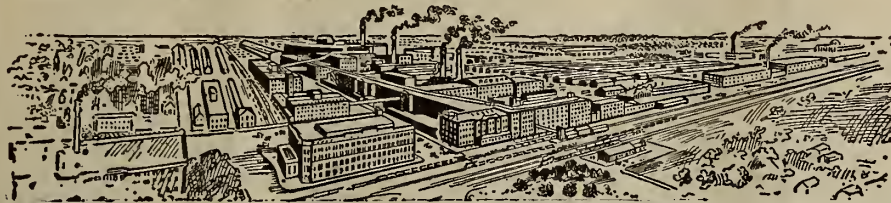
Means  
Genuine  
Economy



The first cost of a vehicle or a set of harness is one thing—the yearly cost is another. You want the farm wagon or buggy or carriage that will last the longest, run the easiest, require fewest repairs and, while costing no more in the beginning, will *cost a great deal less in the end*. That's the only *genuine economy*. The Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. have built up the largest vehicle and harness business in the world—*solely by saving money* for its customers. If you are looking for a *real bargain*—one that will give you *years of satisfaction*—

## See the Studebaker Dealer

and let him show you why the *Studebaker lasts* so long, gives such good service, runs so easily and costs so little in the end. You can't afford to run risks—investigate the *Studebaker* line and see for yourself. *If you don't know a Studebaker Dealer, we'll be glad to send you his name.*



## Studebaker Bros.

## Mfg. Co.

South Bend, Indiana

ing the use of this preparation for getting rid of weeds.

The Atlas Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad St., New York. Concrete construction about the home and on the farm. This is a very useful handbook on this subject.

DeKalb Fence Co., DeKalb, Illinois. Wire fencing.

Union Fence Co., DeKalb, Illinois. Wire fencing.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Michigan. Jubilee catalogue of this well-known fence. This is a beautiful catalogue and the fence is too well known to need describing.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio. Pumps, sprays and hay tools.

Peter Henderson & Co., Cortlandt Street, New York. Farmers manual.

Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J. Iron Age farm and garden implements.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Illinois. Stewart's horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

The Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. Hand and power sprayers.

J. F. Cass Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. The U-N-It sprayer—a device for attachment to a garden hose to distribute fertilizer with the water.

Peter Henderson & Co., Cortlandt Street, N. Y. Implement catalogue.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va. Spray pumps, nozzles and appliances, and Stover gasoline engines.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago Ill. Spraying outfits.

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Adams & Adams, Station A, Topeka Kansas. Automatic and farm gates.

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The entire stock will be sold to close out business, and parties desiring to purchase goods in these lines can procure them at special low prices.

Act quickly, before the assortment is broken. Printed lists with prices mailed to out-of-town buyers on request.

H. W. ELLETT, SALES AGENT.

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The United Factories Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Farm implements, roofing, incubators, gasoline engines, etc.

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D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Seed annual.

Lewis Roesch & Son, Fredonia, N. Y. Grape vines and nursery stock.

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Sugar Loaf Cotton Farm, I. W. Mitchell, Prop., Youngsville, N. C.

Cecil French, Washington, D. C. Vermicide capsules for dogs.

Quality Poultry Farm, Clay, Va. White Wyandottes.

Rose Dale Stock Farms, Jefferson-ton, Va. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Ellerson Poultry Farm, Ellerson, Va. Blue ribbon winners.

Page Valley Poultry Yards, Luray, Va., C. L. Shenk, Prop. Pure-bred poultry and Duroc Jersey swine.

John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md. Fruit seed and plant farms. Strawberry plants a specialty.

John Lightfoot, East Chattanooga Tenn. Small fruit plants.

Charles E. Fendall & Son, Towson Md. The Fendall Strawberry.

Virginia Farms Co., Toledo, Ohio. Norfolk & Western Railroad Co. Homeseeker and investors' guide. F. H. Labaume, Roanoke, Va.

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#### THE WAY THE BOY TOOK IT.

A boy, having been sent by his mother for some rock and rye, entered the nearest drugstore and astonished the clerk by saying:

"My mother wants ten cents' worth of your rotten rye."—Lippincott's.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

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THAT GIVES  
NO TROUBLE  
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## THE NEW CENTURY

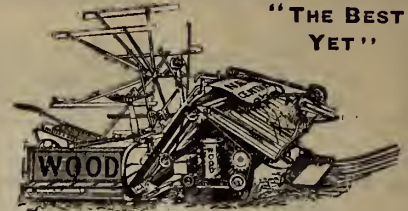
We made the *first* successful grain binder. We have kept ahead of all others ever since. The New Century is our latest. Grain growers in all parts of the world say it is "the best yet." New Century users say it does the work easier with two horses than do other makes with three, in fact it runs one horse lighter. Crops of hundreds of acres have been cut and bound without missing one bundle. Easily adjusted to every condition of the harvest field and strongly constructed, the New Century removes all cause for worry and does away with the usual harvest time troubles. Get acquainted with the New Century at our dealer's. If you don't know his address, write us for same, also for catalog.

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OLDEST AND LARGEST INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURER OF HARVESTING MACHINES

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#### AS SEEN BY ITS USERS

Lowndesboro, Ala.,  
Sept. 7, 1908  
Used your binder this season. Cut one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres of oats. No repairs.  
L. H. McCURDY

Bombay, N. Y.,  
Aug. 26, 1908  
I used one of your New Century Binders this year. I cut one hundred and twenty acres and never skipped a bundle, and I can safely say it is the best binder built to-day.

DAN CONELY

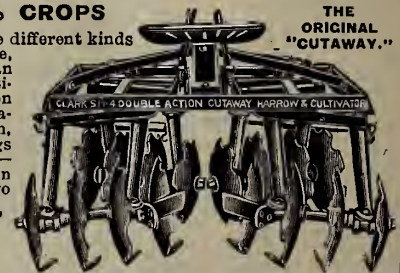


### CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR FOR 100% CROPS

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from centre-suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for Listing are supplied.

Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,  
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Agents. Ashton Starke, Richmond, Va.  
Jno. H. Bowman & Co., Staunton, Va.

## The YORK Improved Weeder

Write and  
let us tell  
you more  
about  
Weeders.



Strength of frame and flexibility of teeth are combined in the York Improved Weeder. The teeth are made of square spring steel with round points. Being narrow they do not injure the plants. No clogging. Ask your dealer to show you The York Improved Weeder, examine it carefully, and you will see that it has the advantages of efficiency and economy over all other weeders. If your dealer doesn't sell this weeder, we will sell it to you direct. Spangler Corn Planters and Fertilizer Distributors always give satisfaction—durable, perfect in operation. Write for our free catalogue.

SPANGLER MFG. CO., 504 N. Queen St York, Pa.

Anne Arundel Co., Md., Feb. 15, '09.

I find the Southern Planter very useful and interesting.

JOHN PITCHER.

Cecil Co., Md., Feb. 15, '09.

The Southern Planter is getting better with every issue.

HON. H. M. McCULLOUGH.



# The Verdict of Millions of Farmers

You might not accept one neighbor's verdict as to the worth of a harvesting machine. You might feel some doubt as to the correctness of the opinion of three or four farmers.

If half a dozen farmers—neighbors whom you know—said this or that machine was the **best machine**—that it did the work right—that it saved money and labor and gave them all their crop—you would be likely to believe them.

There can be no reason to question the verdict of **millions of farmers**—practical men like yourself—**millions of farmers** all over America—all over the world, wherever grain or grass are grown—who have given the **real test** to harvesting and haying machines, and have declared **one line** the best.

## THE INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Champion	McCormick	Osborne
Deering	Milwaukee	Plano.

The importance of this verdict is apparent when we stop to consider that over 200 kinds of harvesters—200 different makes—with different names—have been placed on the market during the last half century—that of these 200 not more than ten remain in **any** favor—and that of these few, the six tried and true makes are far and away, almost immeasurably in the lead in the **number of machines being used**.

Could there be greater proof?

Could it be possible that through half a century of testing, of actual work in the fields everywhere and under all kinds of conditions—millions of farmers could be wrong in their verdict?

These millions of men had no prejudice. They had only one purpose. They had crops to be harvested—they demanded machines that would harvest **all** the crop—with least loss of time—least delay through accidents—least strain on their own strength and their horses—machines that would last and do the very best work season after season, year in and year out.

It was through no favor—no prejudice—that these millions of men came to know that there were six machines which fulfilled their demands: Champion, McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Milwaukee and Plano.

Now, since this is the verdict of the **vast majority** of farmers, is there any reason why **you** should experiment? Any reason why you should sacrifice part of your crop, part of your time, part of your strength—all of which is **money**—trying to find another machine as good as these,

It is the time **NCW** to get ready for this year's harvest. If it seems too early just call to your mind all the work that is to be done before harvest. Very soon that work will be keeping you too busy to allow time for other things.

So get ready for the harvest now. Don't wait until the last minute—select your new machines now. Have them on the farm ready for work when the grain and grass are ripe—select machines you can depend on—machines the farmers of the world have found to be **right**—right in design—right in material—right in workmanship.

You can't afford to experiment—You can't afford to take any unnecessary risk—You can't afford to assume any unnecessary responsibility. Why not profit by the experience of others who reap all their harvests and all the profits with one of the six leading lines of machines?

When you go into your harvest field you want to cut your grain without any interruption or unnecessary delays, for when your wheat is ripe, any time that is lost means the loss of money—frequently the loss of a large portion of the crop.

If you have one of the six leading machines, you will have no occasion to worry. Even if the horses should become frightened and run away with the machine and break it you could still save your crop, because the extra parts that would be needed to repair the machine can be secured from a nearby dealer, who always carries a full stock of repair parts.

Then, too, when you buy one of these machines you buy one in which the materials are right; the workmanship is right; the principle of construction is right; and each machine before being shipped out is tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the harvest field.

In view of the foregoing, we suggest that you make the right start by purchasing the right machine.

Then you **will** be ready for a quick harvest, an easy harvest, a full-value harvest.

Write for a catalogue of whichever of our six dependable, durable machines you want. And remember—this is important—that if accidents **should** by chance occur, you can always get the needed repairs **near at hand**, without delay—repairs that fit.

International agents sell Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano and International binder twine, made from high-grade pure sisal and manila fibres—the best raw materials—made for best service.

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

(Incorporated.)





The Bateman Mfg. Co., of Grenloch, N. J., the makers of the long celebrated Iron Age farm and garden implements, send us a beautiful catalogue showing all their recent improvements on these tools. The Iron Age cultivators and garden implements have thoroughly established their fitness to do the work for which they are designed and are widely popular throughout the South. We have used them and can endorse them. Write for the catalogue and in doing so mention this journal and refer to the herein, addressing the Company at Box 167, Grenloch, N. J.

#### MAGAZINES.

How many persons are aware that it was Edwin Booth, the brother of the assassin of Lincoln, who saved the life of Lincoln's eldest son? The details of this extraordinary occurrence are given authoritatively in the April Century. The number contains four Lincoln articles of unique interest. Mrs. M. Helen Palmes Moss tells the story of how, within an hour, on the day of the shooting, she shook hands with both Jno. Wilkes Booth and the President; and Leonard Grover, manager of Grover's Theatre, Washington, during Lincoln's presidency, has written entertainingly of "Lincoln's Interest in the Theatre." There is first publication, also, of two remarkable letters—Edwin Booth's on the President's assassination, written immediately after the event, and that of Miss Julia A. Shepard, now living in Ogdensburg, N. Y., written to her father two days after the tragedy.

It is an earthquake number, too—for Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah," has written a vivid and picturesque account of many hitherto unrelated incidents of the Messina tragedy; and another narrative is contributed by Frank A. Perret, the noted volcanologist, who has predicted seismic disaster in that region for two years, and who hurried back to Italy, anticipating disturbances.

The leading article of the number is an intimate picture of "The New Ruler of China," Prince Chun, the Regent, with glimpses of the court at Peking, by Isaac Taylor Headland, Professor of Science in Peking University. Professor Headland's official position and long residence in the Chinese capital, his knowledge of the language, and his attainments and sympathies have brought him into intimate relations with the highest officials and social life. The article comes, therefore, with authority.

The first feature of the April St. Nicholas is the story of "What Diffidence Did," by Augusta Huiell Seemann. Diffidence was a dear little

## YOU CAN TRAVEL OVER ROUGH AND HILLY ROADS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL AUTO BUGGY

Farmers, stockmen, salesmen, doctors and others ride through the country safely, rapidly and in comfort in this Auto Buggy. It will go anywhere that a team of roadsters can go—up steep hills, over rough roads and through mud.

The International Auto Buggy is a vehicle of wonderful serviceability. It is alike adapted to the requirements of business and pleasure. It saves your time and avoids the necessity of keeping a road team or of taking a team away from the farm work when you want to go to town or on a business or pleasure trip.

This Auto Buggy is made so simple and strong that there is little chance for it to get out of order or cause trouble. It has a high clearance with its 40 and 44-inch wheels. The wheels run on roller bearings, and, being standard gauge, they track with the farm wagons and other vehicles.

There are no tire troubles because the tires are solid rubber. Both rear wheels are chain driven by a thoroughly reliable 14-horse-power air cooled gasoline engine. The rate of speed is from 2 to 20 miles an hour.

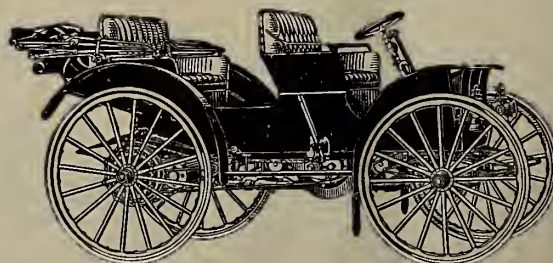
Control is one of the most important features in every horseless vehicle. The control in the International Auto Buggy has been worked out to a great nicety. One convenient lever controls the two speeds forward and the reverse. The steering wheel operates easily and effectively. Children and ladies operate the Auto Buggy easily.

In addition to the rapid and pleasant means of travel afforded by the International Auto Buggy, it is also most economical. The gasoline tank holds seven gallons, which is sufficient for a run of 75 to 100 miles under ordinary conditions.

This horseless vehicle has been subjected to the severest kinds of road tests. It has proven to its owners from Maine to California, operating under all conditions, that it is the car that meets country road requirements.

These auto buggies are made to accommodate one or two seats and with single or full top.

The Auto Buggy has great possibilities for you. Investigate it fully. Call on the International local agent for catalog and particulars, or write to the home office.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
(INCORPORATED)  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



## BLACK MOTOR SURREY

Removable Rear Seat

Don't pay two prices—Buy direct and get one of these most popular Black Motor Surreys—illustrated and fully described in our "Black Motor Buggy" Book, FREE showing all single and double-seat cars with or without tops—This Surrey is most dependable—handsome finish—durable—Guaranteed fully and

**\$575**

**Takes All The Family Safely and Quickly There and Back Again**

Costs only \$575—Air cooled—2 cylinders of 4½-inch bore—Full 20-H.P.—Speed 4 to 25 miles per hour on high gear and 2 to 6 miles on low gear. Carries 7 gal. gasoline—Runs 20 miles on 1 g.-l.—Great in sand, mud or on hills and splendid for country roads. No tire troubles. Easy riding.

**Book No. A221 FREE**  
**BLACK MFG. CO.,**

Write for book today—Investigate before you buy any car of any make. Get as good as the best and save money on first cost and lowest up-keep.

**124 E. Ohio St.,**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**



## Economical, Reliable Running Water Service

A constant supply wherever you want it. Automatic in action—no expense for power or repairs. It's easy with a

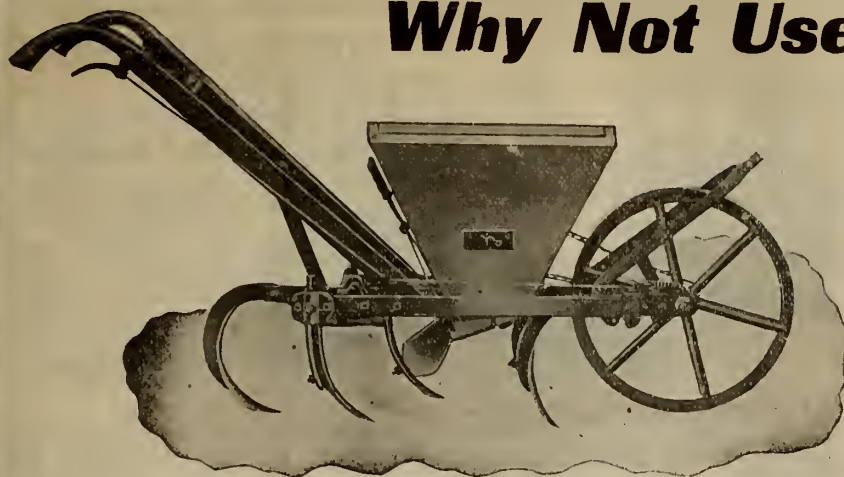
## RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM

Large and small rams for Country Places, Irrigation, Supply Tanks, Town Plants, etc. For every foot water drops to ram it is raised 30 feet. 7,000 in use.

**WRITE FOR FREE PLANS AND ESTIMATES**  
**RIFE ENGINE CO., 2113 TRINITY BLDG., NEW YORK**



## Why Not Use the Best?



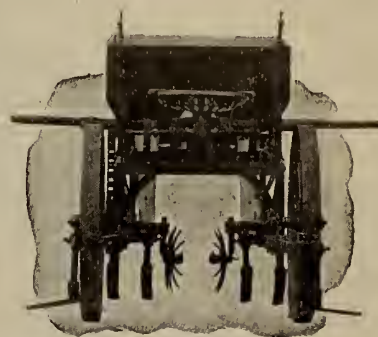
### The Oaks Fertilizer Distributor and Cultivator

This is the most up-to-date implement of its kind on the market. It is the tool so many farmers have longed to see. It is fitted with one wheel with broad and concaved tire which makes it easily guided. The machine is small, light and durable and can be as easily handled as an ordinary one-horse cultivator. The fertilizer can be put out behind or at one side of the machine. The two front cultivator teeth break the soil, then the fertilizer is distributed and the three rear plows work it up nicely. This machine has to be seen to be fully appreciated. **Price \$16.00.**

### The Oaks Side Dresser, Lister and Cultivator

There is no other machine on the market like this one or none that can take its place. The yield of a crop will be increased 20 to 25 per cent. if fertilizer is applied with this machine and cultivating done at the same time. It can be used for cultivating very young plants without the slightest injury. By using the listing discs, rows can be bedded with fertilizer for cotton, corn, tobacco, potatoes or any other crop, making it a very desirable machine for any farmer. By removing the fertilizer box the machine is converted into the lightest and simplest two-horse riding cultivator on the market. It is a tool no practical farmer can afford to be without on account of the variety of work it does.

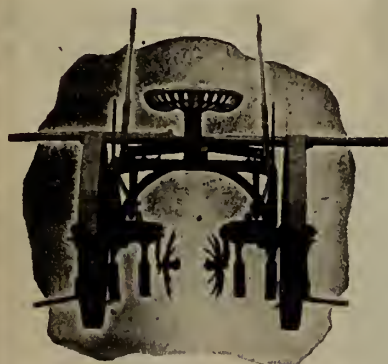
**PRICE, \$53.00**



### The Oaks Pony Cultivator

This is the lightest, shortest and easiest drawn of all two-horse riding cultivators. It weighs only 350 pounds, the cultivating attachments are hung under the frame instead of behind like ordinary cultivators and this is where we claim our advantages over all others. The shortness of the machine makes it very easily handled, and the fact that the working parts are hung under the frame and opposite the wheels makes it do more satisfactory work as they all have the same motion on both rough and level lands. By using the disc attachments this cultivator can be used for bedding rows for any crop. At a glance one can see the many advantages of this implement but it has to be seen in reality to be fully appreciated.

**PRICE, \$36.00**



**THE OAKS MANUFACTURING CO., New Bern, N. C.**

**Our Guarantee Behind Every Machine.**

lass of Continental times, who had some wonderful experiences with great folk, and the story is really about a lovely pearl locket as well as about Diffidence.

There are helpful hints for other bright boys in Walter Dunham's "Boys With a Business" in the April St Nicholas—giving illustrations from experience of the truth that "the same rule that makes a successful business man makes a successful business boy; that is, to find something which people need, and then let them know that you can supply it."

Two specially interesting and helpful serials for the older readers of St. Nicholas are the illustrated account of "Modern Magicians" and their tricks by Henry Hatton and Adrian Plate, and further account of "From the Drum of the Savage to the Great Orchestra," by Jessie Katherine Macdonald.

That delightful St. Nicholas department, Nature and Science, grows better every month; and the new Arcadia at Stamford, now building, promises equipment for even finer things. The Editor, Edward F. Bigelow, in-

vites contributions—photographs, drawings, sketches and suggestions. Accepted material will be paid for.

Spring has officially arrived, and all the earth is a-throb with new life and renewed vigor. Even in reading matter the demand is now for something stirring, lively, with plenty of action in it. These requirements are admirably fulfilled by the April Lippincott's. Its most important feature is perhaps the complete novel, "The Clue," by Carolyn Wells. This is a detective story, and no better one has appeared in a long time. The plot is based on



the murder of a young heiress on the eve of her wedding day, and the subsequent efforts to apprehend the guilty party. Various persons are suspected in turn, but not until the services of the detective, Fleming Stone, are enlisted is the mystery solved. Fleming Stone, by the way, figured prominently in a previous detective story by this author—"A Chain of Evidence", also published in Lippincott's Magazine. It is not too much to say that Miss Wells has never written anything better than "The Clue." The plot is markedly ingenious, the denouement unexpected, the characters ably drawn, and the whole tale brimful of action, keeping the reader's interest keyed up to the highest pitch. Yet while it is strongly dramatic throughout, the tale is not characterized by unrelieved gloom, a charming love story and many touches of humor serving to enliven it.

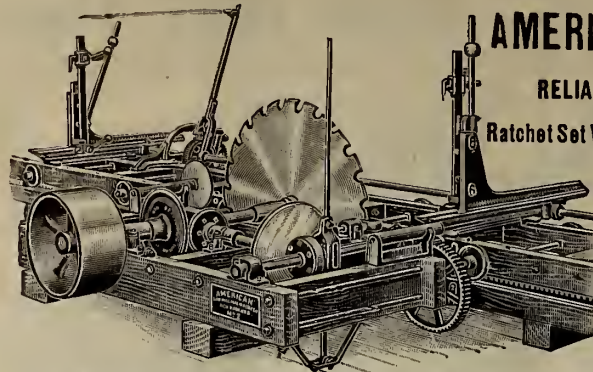
Among the short stories, Augusta Kortrecht's "The Little Fat Skeleton," stands out prominently, being both novel and humorous. "Woman Disposes," by George Allan England, is another remarkable tale. Others worthy of special mention are "The Captain's Charm," by Anne Warner; "The Freight That Went South," by Caroline Lockhart; "Miss Cluny of Cartmel," by Will Levington Comfort; and "The Apparition," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Harvey B. Bashore contributes a serious but interesting paper entitled "In the Day of the Cave Men."

The American Review of Reviews.

13 Astor Place, New York.

Hon. Sereno E. Payne, Fröntispiece  
The Progress of the World. Records of Current Events, with portraits and other illustrations. Cartoons of the Month. The late Carroll D. Wight, portrait. Europe's Tariff Laws and Policies, by Frederic Austin Ogg. Plotting the Upper Air, by Paul P. Foster, with illustrations. The Waste from Soil Erosion in the South, by W. W. Ashe, with illustrations. Saving America's Plant Food, by Guy Elliott Mitchell, with illustrations. The Truth About Dry Farming, by Charles Moreau Harger, with illustrations. The Situation at Panama, by Forbes Lindsay, with map and other illustrations. A Phase of the Russian Spy System, by Herman Rosenthal. The Rules of the House of Representatives: A Criticism, by Claude A. Swanson. The Rules of the House of Representatives: A Defense, by Frederick C. Stevens. Leading Articles of the Month, with portraits and other illustrations. Leading Financial Articles. The New Books, with portraits and other illustrations.



## AMERICAN SAW MILLS

RELIABLE | FRICTION FEED

Ratchet Set Works, Quick Recorder, Duple

Steel Dogs. Strong, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

Best material and workmanship, light running; requires little power; simple, easy to handle; won't get out of order.

BELT FEED MILLS in all sizes.

Log Beam Carriages can be furnished with any of our mills. No. 1. Warranted to cut 2,000 feet per day with 6 H. P. engine. Seven other sizes made. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Shingle Machines, Lath Mills, Rip and Cut-Off Saws, Drag Saws, Cordwood Saws and Feed Mills. Catalogue sent free.

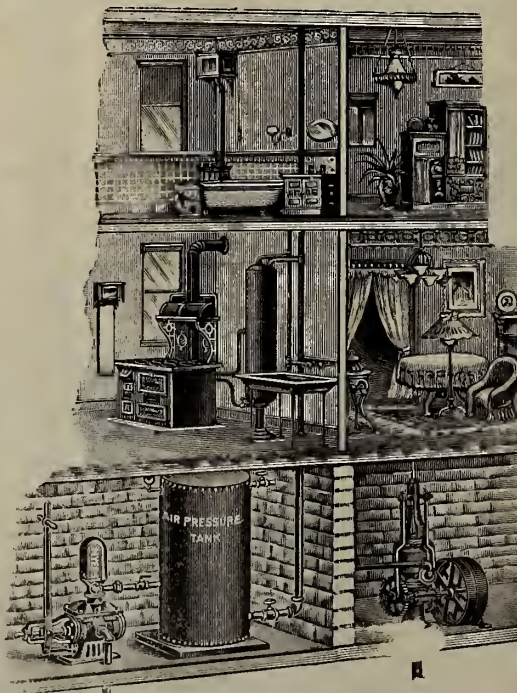
"Rowe, Mass., October 24, 1905.—I have a No. 1 American Saw Mill and send you an order for another just like it. I run it with my 8 H. P. portable gasoline engine; have sawed 5,000 feet of lumber in ten hours with it without any trouble. I use a 48-inch saw.

Yours truly,

BRADLEY C. NEWELL."

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 137 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.  
OUR AGENTS.—Watt Plow Company, Richmond, Va.; R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.; Hyman Supply Company, New Berne and Wilmington, N. C.; Gibbes Machinery Company, Columbia, S. C.

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## HOT AND COLD WATER

All Through The House Can be Had at a Cost of From

\$75.00 Up.

GASOLINE ENGINES  
WIND MILLS

TANKS  
RAMS

Estimates Free  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., nc.

Dept. B Richmond, Va.

### BOTH DOING THEIR PART.

A passer-by at Broad and Lombard streets in Philadelphia once heard the following dialogue between a laborer who was digging in a sewer and a stout, beaming lady with a capacious market basket on her arm.

"Ah, good marnin' to you, Pat," said she, leaning over and looking into the pit. "And what are you doing?"

"Good marnin', Bridget," he replied, looking up. "I'm a-earnin' alimony for yees. And what are you doin'?"

"Sure, I'm a-spendin' it," replied Bridget, airily, as she trotted off.—Lippincott's

Fauquier Co., Va., Feb. 13, '09.

I not only greatly enjoy reading the Southern Planter, but I get many profitable hints from it. J. T. RAMEY.



HENRY FAIRFAX,  
President.ALFRED B. WILLIAMS,  
1st Vice President.M. A. CHAMBERS,  
Secretary.

# 1909 VIRGINIA STATE FAIR 1909

## RICHMOND

OCTOBER 4-5-6-7-8-9.

In keeping with the object of the Virginia State Fair Association, the development of the interests of the FARMERS OF VIRGINIA—attention is directed in this, the first, announcement of the 1909 VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, to the following PARTIAL classification of the

FARM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT (Watch for Additions).

### Field Seed, Grain.

#### CORN.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ten ears, White Corn, .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00
Ten ears, Yellow Corn, .....	5.00	2.00	1.00
Ear of White Corn, .....	2.50	1.00	.50
Ear of Yellow Corn, .....	2.50	1.00	.50
Ten ears Pop Corn, .....	2.50	1.00	.50
Ten ears Sweet Corn, .....	3.00	1.50	1.00
Display of Varieties of Corn on Stalk, .....	3.00	1.50	1.00
Largest total yield of Corn from 10 stalks, to be shown on stalk, .....	5.00	2.50	1.00
Twenty ears Corn, any variety, .....	5.00	2.00	1.00

#### WHEAT.

Quarter bu. Longberry .....	4.00	2.00	1.00
Quarter bu. Fultz, .....	4.00	2.00	1.00
Display of Wheat in sheaf, .....	4.00	2.00	1.00

#### OATS.

Quarter bu. White Oats, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Quarter bu. Black Oats, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Quarter bu. Mixed Oats, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Display of Oats in sheaf, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Quarter bu. Barley, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Display Barley in sheaf, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Quarter bu. Rye, .....	3.00	1.50	.50
Display Rye in sheaf, .....	3.00	1.50	.50

#### GRASSES.

Display Alfalfa Hay, bale or bundle to weigh at least 20 lbs., .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display Orchard Grass, bale or bundle to weigh at least 20 lbs., .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display Red Clover, bale or bundle to weigh at least 20 lbs., .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display Crimson Clover, bale or bundle to weigh at least 20 lbs., .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display Alsike Clover, bale or bundle to weigh at least 20 lbs., .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display of varieties of Clover plants, .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display of collection of Alfalfa plants, not less than 6 stools, .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display Soy Beans on Vine, .....	3.00	1.50	.75
Display Cow Peas, .....	3.00	1.50	.75
Display varieties Sorghum on stalk, .....	3.50	2.00	1.00
Display German Millet, in bundle, .....	3.00	1.50	.75
Display Hungarian Millet in bundle, .....	3.00	1.50	1.00
Most complete display of varieties of whole plants, including Wheat, Corn, Clovers and Grasses, .....	15.00	5.00	2.50

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

Best ¼ bu. Wheat, any variety, .....	5.00	Rib.	
Best 10 ears corn, any variety, .....	5.00	Rib.	
Display of Grain, Grasses and Forage Crops, in grain and stalk, 25 samples must be shown, .....	25.00	10.00	Rib.

Large and attractive CASH prizes will be offered for

#### COUNTY EXHIBITS.

And also for ACRE YIELDS of GRAINS, GRASSES, etc. The TOBACCO premiums will be larger than before, and embrace—Sun Cured, Olive Stemming, Brown Shipping and Stemming, and the Bright Crop Wrappers, Cutters, Fillers and Smokers. PEANUTS will be given proper recognition, and adequate prizes paid in many classes. READ THE SOUTHERN PLANTER for MAY, in which additional announcements will be made in above classes, and there will also appear the valuable prizes for

#### VEGETABLES.

WATCH for the SPECIAL PRIZES—one of which, offered by a newspaper, is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for CORN.

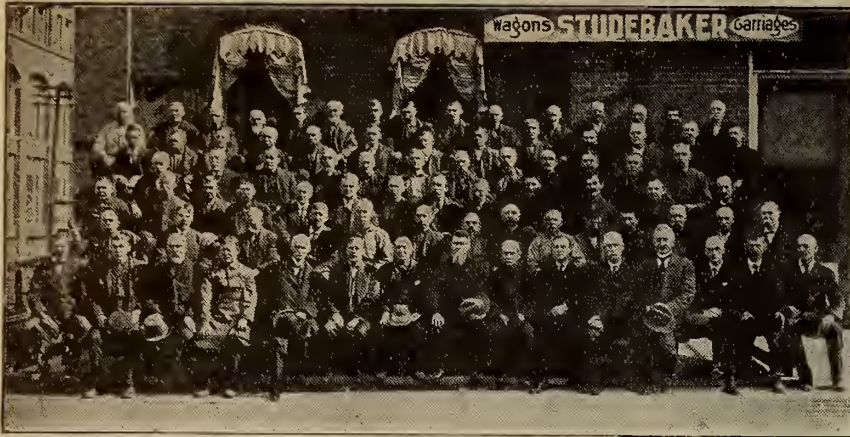
The FAIR is here to stay, "the first week in October:" HELP to make last year's unqualified success small in comparison with the

## 1909 VIRGINIA STATE FAIR 1909

All questions promptly answered; write for folder of FARM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Address: MARK R. LLOYD, General Manager, RICHMOND, VA.





### A SPLENDID RECORD OF LOYAL SERVICE.

The group shown here is a most unusual one. In the center of the front row, easily distinguished by his flowing beard, sits Hon. J. M. Studebaker, President of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., and only surviving member of the famous five Studebaker brothers, and about him are grouped eighty-three employees who have been continuously in the Studebaker employ for twenty-five years or more.

Mr. Studebaker recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and, in

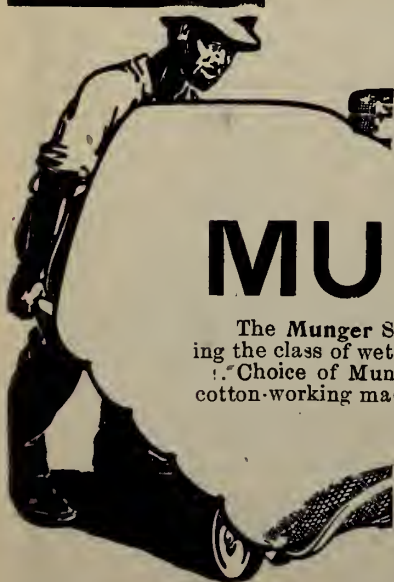
honor of the occasion, all employees of twenty-five years' standing were his guests at a reception given in his beautiful South Bend home. Of these eighty-three employees, thirty-three have been with the Company for thirty years or more, and the aggregate employment of all is 2,429 years, or an average of almost thirty years for each of the eighty-three. Although several have passed the fortieth year mark and the nestor of the force boasts of a record of forty-five years, to Mr. Studebaker himself belongs the honor of the longest continuous connection with the Studebaker Company, dating back to 1859, when he

became associated with his brother, the late Hon. Clem Studebaker.

In those forty-nine years, Mr. Studebaker has seen a little shop grow to be the largest vehicle factory in the world, employing nearly five thousand men. He has seen the sons and sons-in-law and grandchildren of the Studebaker brothers step into the Studebaker harness and apply their inherited knowledge of vehicle building to the achievement of even greater things. He has also seen the employees, who entered the service in the early days of the business, remain loyal to their first employer all these years, and he has seen their sons follow in their fathers' footsteps for "once a Studebaker man always a Studebaker man" is a rule that seems to apply to the employees as well as members of the Studebaker family.

Many of the men seated about Mr. Studebaker are foremen and superintendents who started in as apprentices and learned their trade from the Studebaker brothers, and they in turn have imparted their knowledge to their shop mates and to their sons, who are following in their fathers' footsteps. As Mr. Studebaker says, "These men are the educators in our plant, and while we have young men under their training coming along in every department we still depend upon this advanced class to keep our product up to the highest possible standard."

## BALES IN A STEADY STREAM



The bales "keep a comin'" with a **Munger System Gin**. So do the ginner's profits. No stop between bales; no breakdowns or delays by reason of fault of material or machine. The wonderful **Munger System** means a steady, even run that swells the profits at the end of the season.

There are many features that can be had only in the

# MUNGER

## THE PERFECT SYSTEM

The **Munger System** invites the patronage of the grower by close ginning and by saving and raising the class of wet and dirty cotton that other systems cannot handle.

Choice of Munger, Pratt, Winship, Smith and Eagle Gins. Full line of Engines, Boilers and cotton-working machinery.

Plans and estimates free.

Catalogue on application.

### CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dallas, Texas

Birmingham, Ala.

Memphis, Tenn.

Charlotte, N. C.

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(Address sales office nearest you.)

(For export.)



## WASHINGTON NOTES.

## Care for the Farm Water Supply.

One subject which the Farm Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt investigated very thoroughly was the question of the water supply for farms. That the question of a sanitary water supply both for drinking and for purposes of cleanliness is important there is no doubt, and the improvement in the health of communities which has followed the introduction of abundant supplies of pure water bears testimony to the importance of every precaution in this direction.

The water supplies of farms come from wells, springs and cisterns. A recent inspection of the water supplies of some three hundred dairy farms in Maryland and Virginia showed that wells are used much oftener on these farms than either of the other two, the proportions being about five wells to three springs and one cistern.

In selecting a water supply every precaution should be taken to prevent the contents of a cesspool from soaking into the soil, for even if the cesspool is at a distance from the well or springs the ground between may eventually become saturated and fail to act as a filter. The crude methods of sewage disposal still quite common in vogue in the country are a continual menace to the water supply.

In a good many cases the water supply from springs is too lightly guarded. While every precaution should be taken of well water, greater care must be taken with springs, for, in addition to the danger of pollution from surface drainage and from seepage, if the spring is open it is liable to pollution by the introduction of impurities in dipping the water out. This source of contamination may be guarded against by inclosing the spring in a concrete casing on all sides and providing a tight cover and a pipe cemented in on one side to allow the water to run out. Some springs, although excellently protected by a coping on three sides and in other ways, are made liable to pollution by having steps leading down to the water's edge. Under such conditions the danger of introducing impurities from the soles of dirty shoes is, of course, apparent.

In the inspection made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, above referred to, but few springs were found which were properly protected. Some of them had cement or tight stone coping on three sides with steps leading down on the fourth side; some had a tight coping on all sides, but the coping was level with the ground and the water thus exposed to pollution. But in most cases the water ran out of fissures in the rock into a natural or artificial basin, or bub-

## OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS Merely Discarded or Abandoned DE LAVAL INVENTIONS

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case today, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

But the De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows:

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690, March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719, July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original series of "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved" or "Converging Disc" type of Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a number of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of to-day, still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new 1908-1909 line of De Laval machines are to-day, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison St.  
CHICAGO.  
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Drumm and Sacramento  
Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:  
165 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street,  
MONTREAL  
14 & 16 Princess Street,  
WINNIPEG.  
107 First Street,  
PORTLAND, OREG.



bled up from the bottom of such a basin. In such cases no special care was exercised to guard against pollution.

Comparatively few farmers seem to realize the importance of convenience in the matter of water supplies, even from a purely economic point of view. Less than one-fifth of the dairy farms recently inspected have windmills, rams, or other means of bringing the water into the house or dairy. Year after year on many farms water is pumped by hand or brought up the hill from the spring in buckets at the expenditure of a great amount of labor in the aggregate. Where it is at all feasible the water should be pumped into a tank and conducted at least into the dairy and the kitchen by pipe. Even where the water has to be pumped by hand, it is desirable to have a tank, for this insures abundance for purposes of cleanliness. But, of course, if feasible, resort should be had to some mechanical device—a windmill, engine or ram—for forcing water up to a tank to furnish a convenient supply for the house, barn and dairy, in each of which there should be at least one spigot.

Pinchot Favors Free Pulp Wood.  
Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the United States Forest Service, has written a

letter to Chairman Payne, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, in which he makes the statement that the removal of the tariff on lumber would neither reduce the price to the consumer nor preserve our forests. He holds that the fundamental question at issue in the lumber tariff is forest conservation. He says that he would favor a removal of the tariff if he were of the opinion, which he thinks is the cause of the demand for free lumber, that it would offer a way to protect our forests. "But I am unable to see," he says, "how free lumber will promote forestry.

"There is only one way to save our forests," he adds, "that is to see that they are kept at work growing new crops of timber as the old are cut away."

The chief forester thinks it "highly important to the country that we should have free pulp wood in the future as in the past, and that Canada should impose no export duty upon pulp wood. In this respect the pulp and paper making industry is in a different position from the other great wood-using industries of the United States. The latter can be supplied wholly from our own forests, while the former must have free access to the Canadian spruce forests so long as spruce is the chief pulp wood."

He declares that ground wood should be admitted free, "provided that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of wood pulp or ground wood, and that there should be a reduction of duty upon wood pulp paper providing that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of pulp wood, wood pulp or printing paper."

#### Doctor Wiley on Soft Drinks.

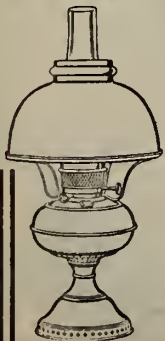
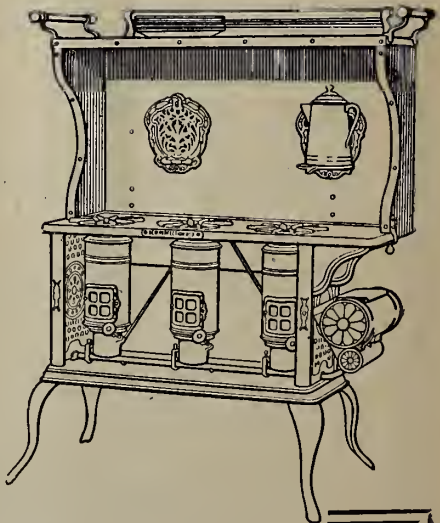
At a dinner this week given to Doctor Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, by students of Holy Cross Academy, the food crusader said that young girls who become addicted to certain liquids dispensed at soda fountains are swallowing more harmful drugs than they have any idea of.

"If you only knew what I know about what these soft drinks contain you would abstain from them," he said. "It will surprise you to know that most of them contain more caffeine than coffee, and a drug which is more deadly. So beware of the soft drink. It is more harmful than coffee, and I advise all young people against the use of this stimulant. Perhaps you would be interested to know I have collected more than one hundred samples of soft drinks sold at

## Put This Stove in Your Kitchen

It is wonderfully convenient to do kitchen work on a stove that's ready at the instant wanted, and out of the way the moment you're done. Such a stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. By using it you avoid the continuous overpowering heat of a coal fire and cook with comfort, even in dog days. The

# NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove



is so constructed that it does not add perceptibly to the heat of a room. It differs from all other oil stoves in its substantial CABINET TOP, with shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, and drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils. Has every convenience, even to bars for towels. Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP**

is the ideal lamp for family use—safe, convenient, economical, and a great light giver. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)



soda fountains and each contains caffeine and many of them a deadly drug."

Doctor Wiley asserted that he was fully cognizant of the army of enemies he had made in trying to protect the public against harmful foods and he added that he would probably make many more in an endeavor to rid the country of deception and fraud in food products. He declared that the man who deceives the public by putting out impure goods is as bad as the man who loots the bank vault. Doctor Wiley said that despite the experts who sometimes differ with him, he intends to continue his strict enforcement of the pure food and drug law until the public is free from the deception which many unscrupulous manufacturers would inflict upon them.

#### Created Forest Additions.

Among the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing of proclamations creating additions to national forests in Nevada, South Dakota, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 4,980,736 acres. This new forest land brings the total national forest area up to 195,013,980 acres.

Last year was a banner year for sugar beets, but the estimate is made by officials of the Department of Agriculture, that the present year will eclipse all past records, as it is expected that over half a million short tons of beet sugar will be made.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Every day those illustrious experts in economics, the Honorables Sereno E. Payne and Champ Clark, will continue their farcical debates, and unselfish patriots now engaged in infantile industrial pursuits will join in the beseeching prayer of twenty-five ministers in the Missouri mining region for a tariff on zinc ore, neatly phrased by a local poet in this wise:

O Lord, we humbly ask Thine aid  
To tariff raise on Zinc,  
Because our infant trade now stands  
Close on to ruin's brink.  
We do not ask Thee, "mountains  
move  
And cast into the sea,"  
That deaf may hear, and dumb may  
speak,  
Or that the blind may see.  
For things like these we have no use  
We need substantial "chink."  
We must have help, and have it now,  
Good Lord, remember Zinc.  
We know 'twill raise the price of  
paint,  
Of mat, and tub, and sink,  
But other people pay the bill;  
Good Lord, protect our Zinc.  
—Harper's Weekly.

## No Discarded or Abandoned Inventions of Its Beaten Competitors are used in

THE

# UNITED STATES SEPARATORS

## THE IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATORS ARE IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

The United States Separators use inventions of their own exclusively.

The United States Separators do not utilize any type of Separators ever developed by their "Would-be-Competitors."

These "Would-be-Competitors" claim the earth but "word claims" do not give them the title.

These "Would-be-Competitors" claim that Dr. De Laval was the inventor of "the first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator," his application being filed "July 31, 1879, Patent issued, No. 248,804, Oct. 4, 1881."

This statement is not true as shown by the records in the Patent Office. Messrs. **Houston & Thomson** (who afterward became famous in the electrical line,) were the first to be awarded a patent on such an apparatus. Application filed Oct. 29, 1877. Patent issued April 5 1881, No. 239,659.

This Houston & Thomson Separator was also of the "Bevel Gear" type and was for either hand or power, therefore the claim of our "Would-be-Competitors" on this point is not correct.

These "Would-be-Competitors" in their advertisement state, after enumerating ten patents that "the patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company."

What Bosh: What a ridiculous statement. They enumerate only 10 patents and then have the assurance to claim 500 patents, or 50 times as many as they enumerate.

The United States Commissioner of Patents states under date of March 22nd that "there have been issued in Subclass 20, Centrifugal Machines, Liquid Separators, under Class 127, Sugar and Salt, approximately 443 patents." In these several classes of Centrifugal Separators, which include all the patents of Centrifugal machines for separating cream, separating sugar, salt, etc., there have been issued only 443 patents to all the combined inventors and yet our "Would-be-Competitors" claim they have 500, or 57 more than were ever issued to all the other numerous inventors combined. How does their statement appeal to every intelligent reader?

These are more of the "Rock-of-Gibraltar" facts against which the mere "word claims" of "Would-be-Competitors" fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun."

These facts go to prove that our "Would-be-Competitors" have got into a very bad habit they have made so many extravagant statements that perhaps they begin to believe them themselves.

All intelligent readers we are sure take all their statements with a good big grain of salt, and divide their claims by 50 as in the case of their patent claims.

These "Would-be-Competitors" were beaten by the United States Separator in the greatest contest of Cream Separators ever held, lasting over one month, and on the milk of ten different herds of cows.

These "Would-be-Competitors" also claim 99½ per cent. of all expert creamery men, butter manufacturers, and real separator authorities living today use their Separators exclusively. Now divide this claim by 50 and then read the following letter:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 27, 1908.

In 1899 we introduced farm separators in our cream gathering system. Although we are within six miles of the DeLaval Separator's main works where all of their Separators are made our patrons, after thorough investigation, preferred and purchased the U. S. Separators. There are about three U. S. Separators to every one of the DeLaval Separators used. Since we have started we have steadily increased our output. We get good prices for our butter and feel proud of the record.

LA GRANGE CREAMERY,

H. R. HOYT, President.

Just think of it, Three United States Separators to every one of the DeLaval right under the shadow of their factory. Why? Because the United States is superior to all others in every feature of superior practicability. It is made stronger, runs easier, wears longer, skims closer. Send for Catalogue No. 168 and mention Southern Planter.

## VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Warehouse in every dairy section of the United States and Canada.





THE HARVESTER AT WORK.

## The American Peanut Harvester

Revolutionizes the method of harvesting Peanuts. It digs, shakes and piles the Peanuts at one operation, thereby saving the labor of five to seven men. Recent improvements make it possible to harvest all varieties, regardless of growth of vines, etc.

Live agents wanted. Special introductory price on first machine sold in each locality.

We also make a single row (or double row on order) Peanut Planter, also a machine for picking Virginia peanuts. In fact, we are

### Headquarters for All Kinds of Peanut Machinery and Supplies.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE, INFORMATION AND PRICES. SEE NEXT MONTH'S AD.

AMERICAN PEANUT HARVESTER CORPORATION, Petersburg, Virginia.

## NATIONAL PNEUMATIC WATER SUPPLY

FOR COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN HOMES.

Gives all the advantages of a city water works and furnishes fire protection, which reduces insurance rates. The accompanying sketch shows a complete water system, bath and kitchen plumbing.

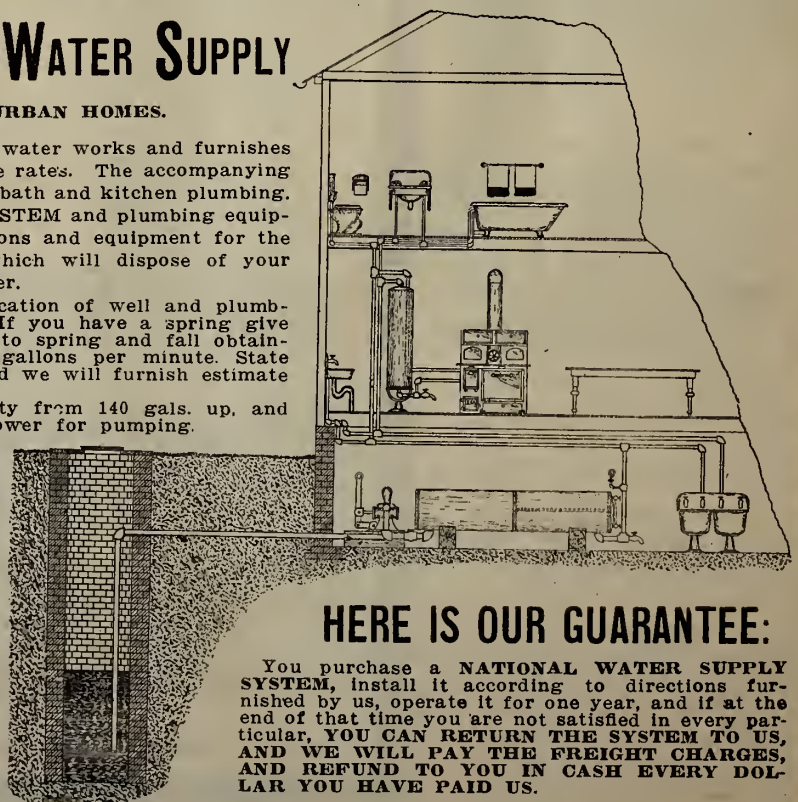
In connection with our WATER SYSTEM and plumbing equipment, we furnish plans and specifications and equipment for the construction of septic sewer tanks which will dispose of your sewage in a most satisfactory manner.

Send us rough sketch showing location of well and plumbing fixtures and give depth of well. If you have a spring give distance from house, fall from house to spring and fall obtainable in spring, branch, and flow in gallons per minute. State how much water required per day, and we will furnish estimate of cost free.

We furnish system in any capacity from 140 gals. up, and for the application of any kind of power for pumping.

Get our prices on WINDMILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, HOT AIR ENGINES, PUMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BURNSON RANGES. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

**GRAHAM DAVIDSON &  
COMPANY,**  
Richmond, - Virginia.

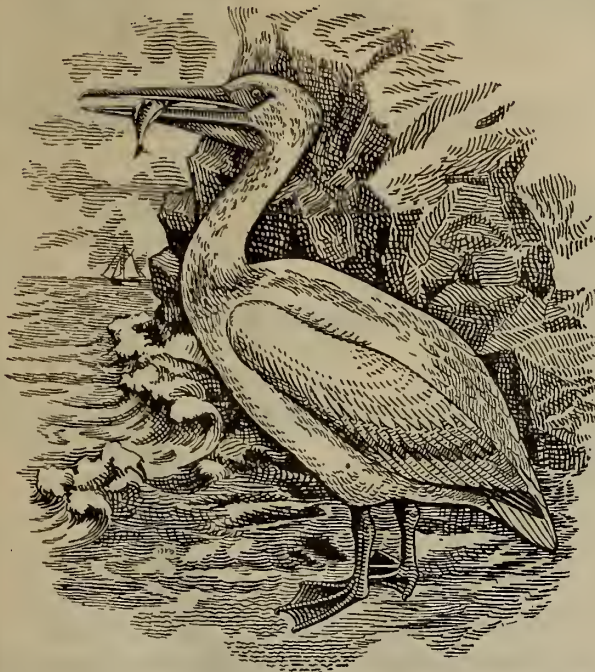


### HERE IS OUR GUARANTEE:

You purchase a NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, install it according to directions furnished by us, operate it for one year, and if at the end of that time you are not satisfied in every particular, YOU CAN RETURN THE SYSTEM TO US, AND WE WILL PAY THE FREIGHT CHARGES, AND REFUND TO YOU IN CASH EVERY DOLLAR YOU HAVE PAID US.



# GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO



UNTOUCHED BY THE CHEMIST  
OR THE MANUFACTURER

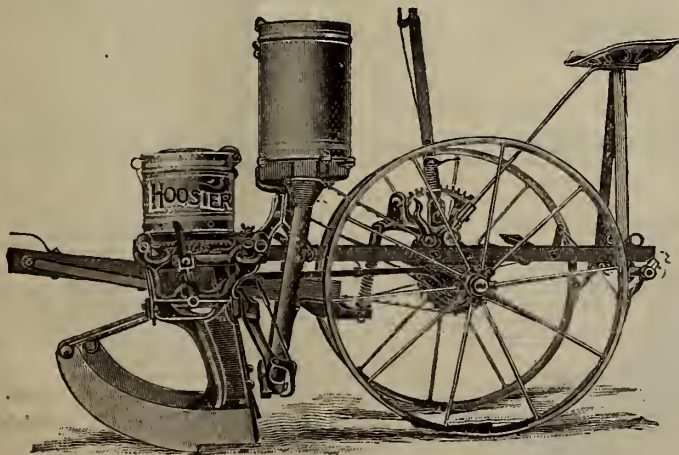
FOR

**TOBACCO**

**COTTON**

**TRUCK**

**PERUVIAN GUANO CORPORATION,** RICHMOND, VA.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.



**HENCH & DROMGOLD**

CORN DRILLS.

**HOOSIER AND SATTERLEE**

CORN PLANTERS AND WIRE  
CHECK-ROWERS.

POSTAL US FOR CATALOGUES OR ANY INFOR-  
MATION DESIRED.

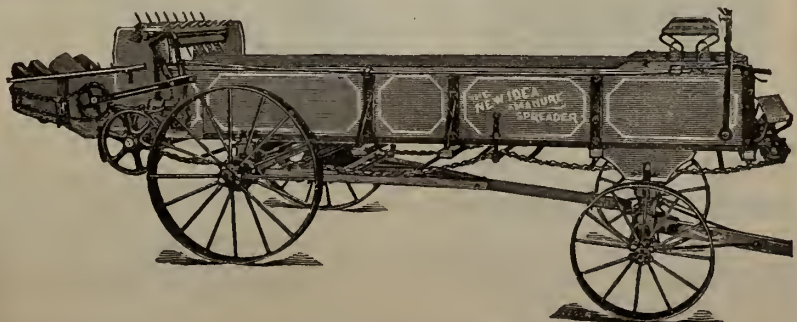
Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline and Kerosene En-  
gines, Wind-Mills, Towers, Tanks, New Holland  
Corn and Cob Mills, Wood Saws, Cwensboro and  
Buckeye Farm Wagons, Hickory and Peters Bug-  
gies and Carriages, Bissell and Genuine Dixie  
Plows and Repairs, J. I. Case Portable and Trac-  
tion Engines, Separators.

## NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADER.

Built like a wagon—Axles same  
length. Tires 4 inches wide—Best on  
earth. Write for special offer on first  
machine sold in each county of our ter-  
ritory.

**F. C. HOENNIGER & BRO., INC.**  
1432 E. MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

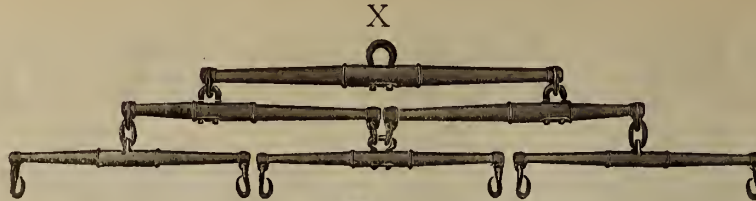
F. C. HOENNIGER, Pres. & Treas.;  
T. W. HOENNIGER, V.-Pres. and Mgr.;  
L. O. BOONE, Secy.





## THE EVERLASTING TUBULAR STEEL PLOW DOUBLETREES.

PAT. W. & S.  
Tripletrees for  
Walking and  
Sulky Plows.



X—Hook or  
Ring in center  
as desired.

Guaranteed not to Break or Bend. Send for Our Number 8 Catalogue.

We manufacture a  
complete line of Dou-  
bletrees, Singletrees,  
and Neck Yokes of  
every description.



DETACHABLE SINGLETREES  
WITH SAFETY TRACE HOOKS.

Ask Your Dealer for  
Them and Take no  
Other.  
This Pattern, No.  
105 A made in three  
sizes.

### BUYERS GUIDE.

The following are some of the houses handling the Everlasting Tubular Steel Doubletrees, carrying a stock of same and can supply customers promptly:

Norfolk Farm & Supply Co.....Norfolk, Va.  
Hening & Nuckols.....Richmond, Va.  
Watt Plow Co.....Richmond, Va.  
T. R. N. Speck.....Staunton, Va.  
Bristow & Worsham Co.....Richmond, Va.  
Stokes, Williams & Co.....Blackstone, Va.  
Seay-Dillard Hdw. Co.....Blackstone, Va.

B. K. Gill.....Rehoboth Church, Va.  
Duvall, Son & Co.....Farmville, Va.  
Peterson & Jefferson.....Petersburg, Va.  
Walker, Carroll, Adams Hdw. Co.....Charlottesville, Va.  
Baker-Jennings Hdw. Co.....Lynchburg, Va.  
Ainslie-Martin Co.....Lynchburg, Va.  
Graves-Humphries Hdw. Co.....Roanoke, Va.

Pittsburg Tubular Steel Whiffletree Company, Sole Manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

## Can Cancer be Cured? IT CAN.

We want every man and woman in the United States to know what we are doing—we are curing Cancers, Tumors and Chronic Sores without the use of the knife or by X-Ray, and are endorsed by the Senate and Legislature of Virginia.

We Guarantee our Cures.

KELLAM HOSPITAL,  
1615 West Main St., Richmond, Va.  
FRED C. KELLAM, President.



## This is the South's Leading Clothiery.

If you can't call there for your clothes you can get them just as well by mail or express.

Samples, etc., upon request.

O. H. BERRY & CO.,  
Men and Boys' Outfitters.  
Richmond, Va.

### STONERIDGE AND SHETLAND STOCK FARMS

Wealth, 29579, record 2:10; brown horse, 16 hands, by Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19½, dam Magnolia, by Norfolk. Fastest harness stallion in Virginia. Blue ribbon winner. \$25 insurance.

Emperor Wilkes, a grand type of the trotting-bred coach stallion. \$15 insurance.

Stoneridge Jack, blue ribbon winner at the Virginia State Fairs, 1906, 1907 1908. \$10 insurance. Address

IRVING J. COFFIN,

Phone 4464L. R. F. D. No. 5.  
Richmond, Va.

### J. W. PARRISH, 45338.

Bay horse, 16 hands; weight 1,200 pounds, foaled 1902. Sired by Dumbarton, 33,799, dam Maud Elliver, by Conductor, 12,256. A trotting-bred stallion, with speed and good manners. Terms—\$8 single leap; \$15 season; \$25 insurance. Address,

JOSEPH BAKER,

Lloyds, Essex County, Va.

### BLUE AND GRAY.

Chestnut horse, by Hindoo, dam Red and Blue, by Alarm, second dam Maggie B. B., dam of Iroquois, winner of the English Derby. An impressive thoroughbred sire.

Fee, \$10 season.

MANN S. VALENTINE,

Stokes, ..Goochland Co., Va.

### 1909 JUDGE PALMER, 2:26 1-4 1909

(Formerly Dan Patch, Jr.)

Bay horse, foaled 1904, by Busaro, 2:29½, dam Rose Wilkes, by Windom, 9892.

Judge Palmer is a trotter by inheritance and a race horse.

Fee, \$25 season.

A. A. SLAGLE,

Petersburg, Va.

### 1909 PETAURIST, 42431. 1909

Trial 2:27¾, trotting, bay horse, foaled 1904, by Peter the Great, 2:07¾; dam Telka, by Arlon, 2:07¾; second dam La Jolla, by Advertiser, 2:15¾. Bred in the purple and a blue ribbon winner in the show ring.

Fee, \$25 season, with return privilege. Address,

JOSEPH LASITTER,

Southern Stock Yards, Richmond, Va.

Stallion cards, folders and catalogues compiled; pedigrees of trotters and thoroughbred horses traced. My library includes Year Books, Trotting Registers, Stud Books, Files of Turf Journals and other references. Special attention to registration of horses.

Address W. J. CARTER,

1105 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Va., or, 1102 Hull St., Manchester, Va.

Representing the Times-Dispatch and Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.; The Trotter and Pacer, New York; The Horseman, Chicago, Ill.; The American Horse Breeder, Boston, Mass.

H. G. CARTER. W. J. CARTER.

### H. G. CARTER & COMPANY

Successors to

F. H. DEANE & CO.

HAY, GRAIN, MILL-FEED.

1105 East Cary Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, "BLUE Ribbon" strain; extra fine cockerels for sale. Eggs for sitting at all times. SUNCREST POULTRY COMPANY, Highland Park, Richmond, Va.

### 1909. Warren Park Stud. 1909. MONTEREY.

Bay horse, 16½ hands, 1,250 pounds, foaled 1903, by Montana, dam Martenette, by Silver Bow. Monterey has grand size and was a good race horse. He was second in the \$10,000 Crescent City Derby.

J. GIBSON KEMPER,  
Clifton Station, Va.



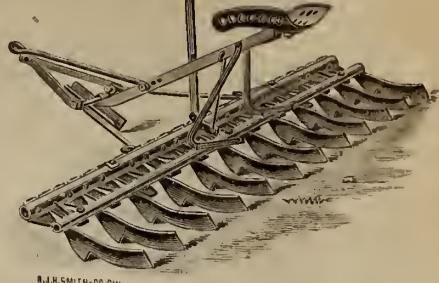
LEADING 1909 UP-TO-DATE LABOR SAVING TWENTIETH CENTURY MACHINERY.



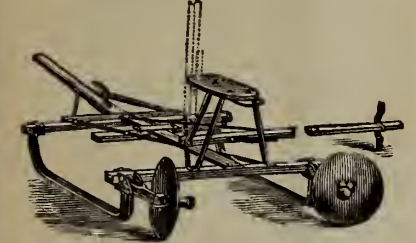
ONE AND TWO-HORSE PLANTER, PLAIN OR WITH FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT.



Kemp's Twentieth Century Improved Manure Spreader. Made in three sizes. Write for special catalogue and prices.




"The" Improved All Steel and Iron ACME Harrow. It crushes, cuts, tears, smooths and levels, all in one operation. The cheapest riding harrow made. Write for circulars and price.



**Furrower and Marker.**  
Marks two rows and furrows them at the same time; the discs can be set at any desired angle and depth. Write for full descriptive catalogue. Every farmer should have one or two Darnell's Furrowers and Markers. The Celebrated Avery "PLUTO" Disc plows, all styles and sizes. Write for circulars and prices.



The "Genuine" Reed Spring Tooth Cultivator. Thousands used every year, giving perfect satisfaction. The Reed Spring Tooth Cultivator can be converted into a spring tooth harrow by buying the center gang at a small cost making it a Spring Tooth Harrow on wheels. Write for the Reed Special Cultivator Circular and Catalogue.



### ECONOMY SILO

The most novel, practical and perfect doorway of the 20th Century. Continuous hoops with hoop support. Perfectly air tight. Built on scientific and mechanical principles. Fully warranted. Write for illustrated catalogue and information

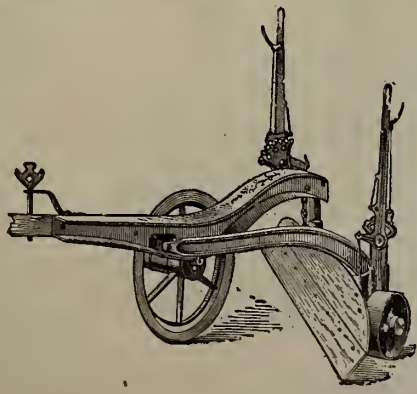
Write for our General Catalogue, mailed free to everyone. We sell only "A" grade goods, fully warranted and our prices are right.

HENING & NUCKOLS, 1436-38 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

# The Unit Road Machine

Over 600 In Successful Operation Between the Potomac and the Gulf

- COSTS LESS THAN ONE-FIFTH as much as the four-wheel machines.
- ONLY ONE MAN AND ONE TEAM required to operate.
- DOES THE WORK OF 25 MEN, using picks and shovels.
- WORKS WHERE THE HEAVY MACHINES ARE IMPRACTICABLE, and does as efficient work.
- HAS BEEN FULLY TESTED. IT IS NO EXPERIMENT.



- EXPENSE OF OPERATING BUT A FRACTION of that of other graders.
- LARGE MACHINES LAID ASIDE in favor of the
- UNIT**
- Indicate the quality of work it is capable of doing.
- PAYS FOR ITSELF IN FEW DAYS' WORK.
- ROAD PLOWS, ROLLERS, WHEEL AND DRAG SCRAPERS.

THE CALL-WATT CO., MANUFACTURERS, 13 South Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Va.

To reduce our stock of Disc Cultivators, Walking Cultivators, Double Row Corn Planters, Disc Harrows, Empire Grain Drills, Empire Lime, Plaster and Fertilizer Distributors, One- and Two-Horse Farm Wagons, we are offering Special Inducements as to Prices and Terms this month. Write at once if interested.



# Spotless Paint at only 98 cents Per Gallon.

**THIS LARGE TWO  
STORY HOUSE  
PAINTED FOR  
\$12.21**

A Large, Two-Story, Ten or Twelve Room House like this painted with Spotless Ready Mixed House Paint, two coats, for \$12.21.

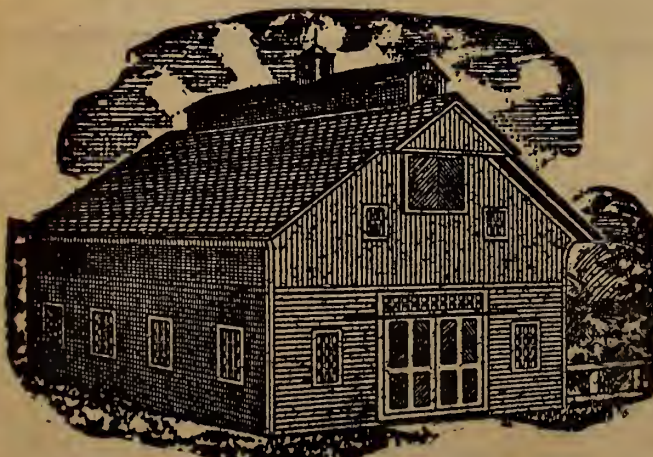
This large house, measuring 23 feet wide by 40 feet long and 24 feet in height will require  
11 gallons for body  
10 gallons at 93 cents per gallon...\$9 30  
1 gallon at 97 cents per gallon ..... 97  
2 gallons for trimming at 97 cents per gallon ..... 1 94

**\$12 21**



## DO YOUR OWN PAINTING

and buy your paint from us and thereby saving \$10.00 to \$20.00 on every building painted. Make your house and buildings proof against time. Increase their value and have the handsomest house in your section.



A Large Modern Barn Like This Painted with our SPOTLESS WEATHERPROOF PAINT, two coats, for \$8.45.

This large barn, measuring 30 feet wide by 50 feet long and 22 feet in height, will require—

12 gallons for body, 10 gallons at 59 cents per gallon.....\$5 90  
2 gallons at 64 cents per gallon..... 1 28  
2 gallons for trimming, at 64 cents per gallon ..... 1 28

**\$8 46**

of our Spotless Weatherproof Mineral Barn, Roof and Fence Paint, the most durable mineral paint made. Guaranteed to wear five years.

We sell \$1.50 Paint at 97 cents per gallon, or as low as 84 cents per gallon in larger quantities. It is as good paint as the kind you pay your dealer \$1.50 per gallon for.

**OUR FREE TRIAL PLAN.** We make every shipment under our binding guarantee that you may open and use any three gallons of paint you wish, putting it to the hardest test, and if you find that we have not shipped you a paint of as high quality as you can buy anywhere, regardless of price, just ship

back the unopened paint and we will not charge you for the three gallons used, but will refund all your money and freight charges. You must admit that this is a fair proposition.

**OUR FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE** is that it will not blister, peel, chalk, crack nor rub off. Send us your name and address to-day for color cards and complete catalogue, sent free, or order from this ad. if in a hurry. It means a saving of more than one-third on your paint bills.

**SPOTLESS CO., INC.,**

**122 SHOCKOE  
SQUARE**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

If you will write us the dimensions of the building you want to paint we will tell you the amount of paint necessary to cover it properly.

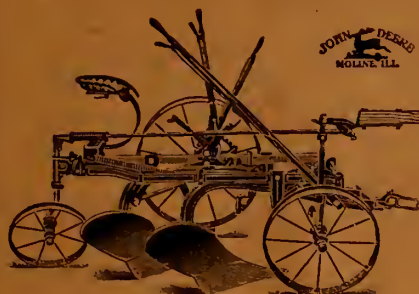
**SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE AND COLOR CARD TO-DAY.**



LABOR SAVING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

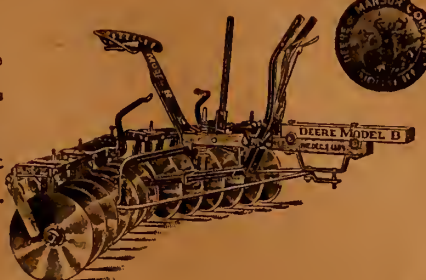
FOR SALE BY

# THE WATT PLOW CO., Richmond, Va.



JOHN DEERE  
MOLINE, ILL.

The John Deere  
Riding Plows  
Excel all others.  
In light draft  
and good work.



DEERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
MOLINE, ILL.

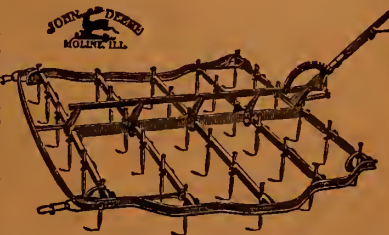
We have the celebrated Deere and Johnston's Disc Harrows which are made to do the work.

Deere and Black Hawk 2 Row Planters with Tilting Hoppers. Have fewer parts and less working joints than any other. Seed plates can be removed without taking corn out of box. Furnished with or without fertilizer attachments.



DEERE & BLACK HAWK  
MOLINE, ILL.

The Deere Universal spike tooth harrow is strong, flexible and durable. Has a lever which is provided with a spring trip which preserves the teeth when using harrow in stony or rooty ground.

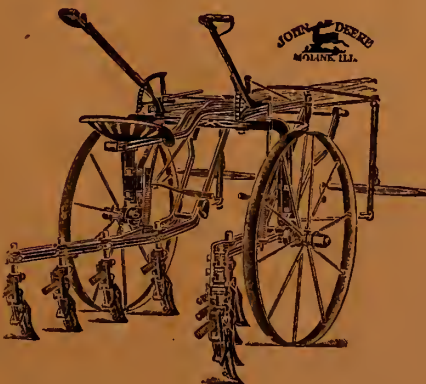


JOHN DEERE  
MOLINE, ILL.



No. 24 Deere  
Riding Disc  
Cultivator.

Another successful tool of our own manufacture. Built on such principles as to overcome all opposition to tools of this class. Its wide range of adjustments, peculiar to the Deere Disc Cultivator alone, adapts it to all classes of farm cultivation.



JOHN DEERE  
MOLINE, ILL.

K. A. Pivot Axle  
Cultivator.

A general purpose cultivator, adapted for a very wide range of work, such as corn, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, beans, cabbage, peanuts and general truck farming.

Equipped with pivot wheels for work on hillsides and in irregular rows or for work in listed corn. The wheels, guided by the feet, may be instantly turned to the right or left as desired. They can be made rigid for level work by a hook rod.



DEERE & BLACK HAWK  
MOLINE, ILL.

Agents for the Deere and Black Hawk Planters. The only successful edge drop planters on the market. Furnished with or without fertilizer attachment. Write us for special booklet called "More Corn." Every farmer who plants corn should have it. It is free.

We give mail orders our special attention and invite your correspondence.

## THE WATT PLOW COMPANY,

RICHMOND, VA.

1426 East Main St.

1438 East Franklin St.



# ANOTHER RECORD BREAKING YEAR FOR THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## GROWTH OF COMPANY.

New Business Paid For. (Not Including Additions.)

1904 Largest Year in Previous History of the Company	\$ 73,876,037 00
1905 Largest Year in Previous History of the Company	90,334,038 00
1906 Largest Year in Previous History of the Company	93,885,273 00
1907 Largest Year in Previous History of the Company	102,242,280 00
1908 Largest Year in Previous History of the Company	109,773,709 00

## SURPLUS ACCOUNT DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Dividends apportioned for payment in 1909	\$ 11,199,411 56
Deferred Dividends on policies maturing after 1909	16,847,000 00

Total Future (assigned) Dividends	\$ 28,046,411 56
Unassigned Surplus	4,405,646 40

Total Surplus Funds (on basis of values furnished by New York and Massachusetts Ins. Depts.) \$ 32,512,057 96

**T. ARCHIBALD CARY,**

General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina, 601 Mutual Assurance Society Building, RICHMOND, VA.

## - - Corrugated V-Crimp Roofing - -



Painted and galvanized

**"Bestoid" Rubber Roofing**

**Carey's Magnesia Cement Roofing**

Tarred Paper, Tin Plate, Lime, Cement, Hardware, Terra Cotta Pipe, Wire Fence, Drain Tile, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

BALDWIN & BROWN.

1557 E. MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

## THE LITTLE SAMSON PEANUT PICKER

AND GRAIN THRESHER COMBINED



The above machine can be bought as a Peanut Picker and at a small additional cost the Grain Threshing Attachments can be secured, which will enable the same machine to thresh Grain; or we can furnish a straight grain machine for grain only.

Simplest, lightest and most durable machine on the market, and sold at reasonable prices. Furnished either mounted or unmounted. Write for prices. Also see our advertisement on another page of our Little Samson Vertical Engine with Pickering Governor.

**STRATTON & BRAGG CO.,**

Petersburg, Virginia.